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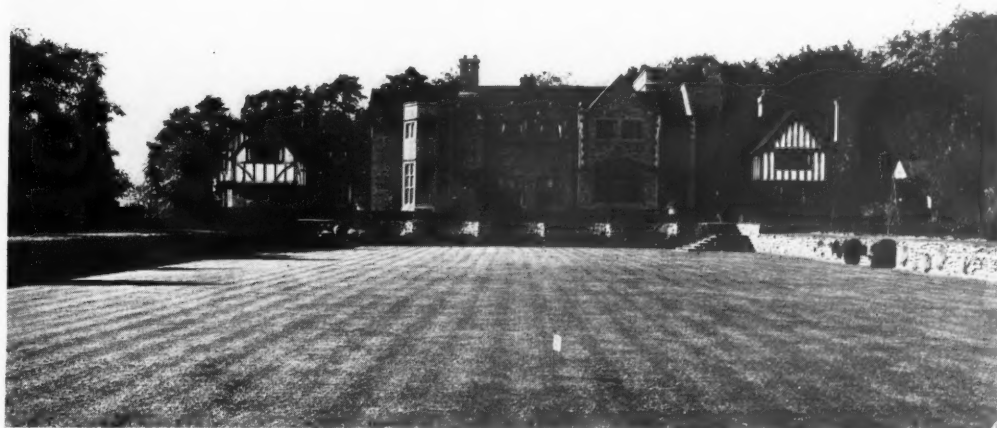
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walls.

FINELY TIMBERED GARDENS.

Good stabling, garage, three cottages and undulating well-
timbered parklands of about

120 ACRES.

(Would be divided.)

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,835.)

COTSWOLDS

400ft. up on a southern slope.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

facing due south and commanding beautiful views.

Three reception, ten to twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
kitchen garden, glasshouses and paddocks; in all about

TWELVE ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,865.)

HEYTHROP HUNT

600ft. up on light soil with south aspect.

CAPITAL HUNTING BOX.

Approached by a long carriage drive and containing

Halls, three reception rooms, eight
bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Stabling for thirteen (mostly boxes) with men's rooms over,
coach-house, garage for three cars, etc.

INTENSIVE BUT NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS
and gardens of

TEN ACRES,

possessing a trout stream.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,855.)

BERKSHIRE

One hour from Town by express trains.

FOR SALE,

A CHARMING RESIDENCE.

standing on light soil with south aspect in
very delightful gardens.

Entrance and lounge halls, three reception, billiard room,
fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.
Every modern comfort and convenience.

LODGE. TWO COTTAGES. FARMERY.

Rich pasture and woodland; in all about

38 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. CHANCELLOR & SONS, High
Street, Ascot, and Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(14,801.)

BERKSHIRE

Delightful neighbourhood only 30 miles from Town.

TO BE SOLD, a

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,

on which large sums have recently been spent on installing every
comfort and convenience, including

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
NEW DRAINAGE.

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, fourteen bed
and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and excellent offices.
Good stabling and garages, three cottages.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS,
with tennis lawns, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, etc.

44 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,868.)

SHROPSHIRE

Within a short drive of the county town and in a favourite
residential district.

TO BE SOLD,

AN IMPOSING RESIDENCE.

in excellent order, facing south and east and possessing
modern improvements, including

ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing
rooms, two bathrooms.
Capital stabling. Garage. Cottage.

CHARMING GARDENS,
walled kitchen garden and excellent paddock.

TEN ACRES.

GOOD HUNTING DISTRICT. GOLF NEAR.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,796.)

SPLENDID SPORTING DISTRICT

FOR SALE, one of the

FINEST SPORTING ESTATES IN EAST ANGLIA,

extending to an area of over

3,000 ACRES,

with a large area of well-placed woodlands.

THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE stands in a well-timbered
park, and contains about 20 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

There is also

DOWER HOUSE, AN ENTIRE VILLAGE, NUMEROUS
OTHER COTTAGES, AN INN, TWELVE FARMS, ETC.

Plan and fullest particulars of the Owner's Agents, Messrs.
OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,735.)

SURREY—SUSSEX

(borders). In the beautiful district South of Dorking.

LOVELY OLD

TUDOR RESIDENCE.

in a thorough state of preservation and
possessing a quantity of valuable oak panel-
ling, open fireplaces, etc.

Long carriage drive with lodge; south aspect with good views.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing
rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Four cottages, three sets of buildings and excellent land,
mostly pasture with well-placed woodlands.

225 OR 390 ACRES.

Strongly recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (14,815.)

HAMPSHIRE

In a favourite part and about a mile from a station.

£2,500.

SEVEN ACRES.

THE RESIDENCE stands about 570ft. up, and contains
hall, three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom and good
domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating.

Stabling for three with rooms over; well laid-out grounds
with tennis and other lawns; orchard, kitchen garden and
good grassland.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1278.)

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

CAPITAL HOUSE AND 2,000 ACRES SPORTING.

NORFOLK

(near a main line station).—To LET for the remainder of
a lease, a charming moderate-sized HOUSE, upon which

MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS

have been expended by the present tenant. It contains
three or four good reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two
bathrooms, etc. Electric light, telephone, perfect water supply
and drainage. High situation on dry soil, in well-timbered
park. The gardens and grounds are a special feature.

EXCELLENT MIXED SHOOTING OVER 2,000 ACRES
including 100 acres woodland. An average of over 700
pheasants are killed in a season without rearing. Boating
and fishing in river which bounds the Estate.

Plan and views at offices.—Personally inspected by
Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (3412.)

SOMERSET

Hunting with the Blackmore Vale.

TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE,

on rising ground with south aspect and good views.

Four reception, thirteen bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Lodge. Three cottages. Farmery.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,

and really good pastureland of over

80 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,834.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

In the centre of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt.

ONLY TWO HOURS FROM TOWN.

ANCIENT STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

dating from the Norman Conquest, containing some fine panel-
ling. It has recently been most carefully restored and
modernised with electric light, three bathrooms, etc.

Norman banqueting hall, four reception
rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, etc.

Home farm. Thirteen cottages.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

For Sale at a low price with

30 OR 530 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,848.)

MIDLANDS

(In a very beautiful part of).

FOR SALE, a delightfully situated and

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

of four reception, billiard room, fifteen bedrooms, four
bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light.

100 ACRES.

THREE MILES FIRST-CLASS FISHING.

(More land up to 750 acres in all if required.)

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.

HENLEY DISTRICT

200ft. up with south-east aspect.

CHARMING RESIDENCE.

Three reception, nine bedrooms, bathroom.

Petrol gas. Company's water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

£3,200 WITH 2½ ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1266.)

GUILDFORD AND DORKING

(between).

30 MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, a particularly

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE,

standing 400ft. up on sandstone subsoil with magnificent views.
Four reception rooms, ballroom, sixteen bed and dressing
rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Company's water.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

Carriage drive with lodge, garage, stabling, cottages; park-
like pasture intersected by a stream; farmbuildings, etc.

102 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.
Personally inspected. (14,785.)

SURREY

In beautiful country between GUILDFORD and
HASLEMERE.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE,

added to and brought into line with modern requirements.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve
bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

SOUTH ASPECT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Garage for three cars. Farmery and three cottages.

Nicely timbered grounds, partly walled kitchen garden
orchard and paddock; in all about

TEN ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,852.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selaniet, Picoy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages vi. and xxiv. to xxvii.)

Branches: Wimbledon
Phone 80
Hampstead
Phone 273

DEVON AND CORNWALL BORDERS

SEVEN MILES FROM BOTH HOLSWORTHY AND LAUNCESTON IN THE VALLEY OF THE TAMAR.



THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY known as

"HORNACOTT MANOR," BOYTON, NEAR LAUNCESTON.

Occupying a beautiful and sheltered position in the midst of lovely scenery, 400 ft. above sea level on a southern slope.

The RESIDENCE is in first-rate order, and contains hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS. PETROL GAS FOR COOKING. Stabling, garages, cottage, bungalow; gardens of great natural beauty; together with LOWER HORNACOTT FARM, with homestead, set of farm buildings, and first-rate feeding lands, and VALE FARM, with cottage, buildings, etc.

Interspersed throughout and providing walks of great beauty, in addition to an excellent covert are 100 ACRES OF WOODLANDS AND PLANTATIONS, making a total acreage of about

255 ACRES, including about

ONE MILE OF EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER TAMAR.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.

HAMPTON & SONS (in conjunction with HEWITT, HERITAGE & Co.), are instructed to offer the above by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, November 30th, 1923, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously sold).—Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. PETER, PETER & SONS, Launceston, Holsworthy and Bude.—Particulars and conditions of Sale to be obtained from the Auctioneers, Messrs. HEWITT, HERITAGE & Co., 9, Bedford Circus, Exeter; and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

YORKSHIRE

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD SPORTING, AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about

3,000 ACRES

lying compact, interspersed with about 200 acres of woods and plantations, and providing

FIRST-RATE SHOOTING. TROUT FISHING IN STREAM AND LAKES.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE is fitted with all conveniences, and has been the subject of a heavy outlay; it contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms and excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, with ornamental waters, rock garden, tennis court, etc., ample glasshouses; three garages and cottages for men. SEVENTEEN FARMS, besides small holdings, cottages, etc., PRODUCING A LARGE INCOME.

N.B.—The furniture would be sold if desired.

Full particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



MIDLAND—MAIN LINE

ABOUT ONE HOUR'S RAIL.

FOR SALE,

A MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of about

135 ACRES.

ELIZABETHAN-STYLE HOUSE, most substantially built of stone, standing well within its park and woods, approached by carriage drives with lodges; oak-panelled hall, six reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. EXCELLENT WATER. Stabling. Garage. Farmery.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS and gardens, lawns, tennis and croquet courts, woodland walks, rock and rose gardens, kitchen and vegetable gardens, ample glasshouses, orchard, etc.

WITH POSSESSION.

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



HAMPSHIRE

"EVELEY," LIPHOOK.

FOR SALE, A VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 217 ACRES, in a ring fence, and almost entirely surrounded by parish roads; no footpaths; soil, gravel and sand.

PICTURESQUE HOUSE,

STONE-BUILT, MULLIONED WINDOWS AND GABLED. Halls, five reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, good offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BY WATER POWER, STABLING. HOME FARMERY. THREE COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS, WITH GRANDLY TIMBERED LAWNS, charming walk to the river, glasshouses, etc., dairy farm, mill and small holding, producing about £200 per annum, woodlands.

HALF-A-MILE OF EXCLUSIVE FISHING FROM BOTH BANKS.

Particulars of the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. GUDGEON & SONS, The Auction Mart, Winchester, and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

Telephone :
Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).

Telegrams :

Giddy, Waddo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone :
Winchester 394.



NEW FOREST & SOUTHAMPTON WATER

TO LET, FURNISHED, this old-fashioned RESIDENCE, standing in the centre of beautifully timbered park; long carriage drive with lodge, outer and inner halls, five reception rooms, fifteen bed, three dressing, and two bathrooms; electric light, telephone; ample stabling and garage; fine old ga dens and grounds. Trout stream bounds the Park. Golf, rough shooting, hunting, yachting. Rent 500 guineas a year, including gardeners' wages.—Personally inspected.



SUSSEX

FIVE MILES FIRST-CLASS STATION. 40 MINUTES' EXPRESS RAIL. **TO BE SOLD** (lovely country, 400ft. up, sandy soil), this ideal City man's HOME, surrounded by wooded parklands, reached by two long drives each with lodge at entrance. The House contains fine hall, panelled in old oak, music and billiards room, three reception rooms, parquet flooring, nine best bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating; two garages, stabling, cottages, farmery; fine old gardens, with extensive lawns, ornamental lake of three-and-a-half acres, and parklands of over 50 ACRES. Reach of Ashdown Forest Golf Links.—Personally recommended by Vendor's Agents, GIDDY & GIDDY.



NEAR AYLESBURY, 325FT. UP

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, this delightful RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, in a charming rural position, commanding lovely views; two-and-a-half miles from the station and five miles from Aylesbury and Thame. Containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE; garage, stabling, farmery, three cottages; beautiful old garden, orchard and parklands; in all about 27 ACR. Hunting with the Bicester, Whaddon Chase and other packs. **FOR SALE**, at a low price.—Further details of Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



SUSSEX

Close to the Downs and three-quarters of a mile from the sea, easy reach of Worthing and Brighton; quiet, rural situation.

TO BE SOLD, this delightful old XVITH CENTURY HOUSE, FULL OF OLD OAK BEAMS AND WITH STONE ROOF, etc., containing three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, etc., in excellent order; gas, Company's water, independent hot water supply. **NICE GROUNDS OF THREE ACRES**, with small walled garden, kitchen garden and meadow; garage. Particulars of GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1

Telegrams : "Teamwork, Piccy, London."
Telephone : Mayfair 2300
" 2301
Grosvenor 1838

NORFOLK & PRIOR

20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
Valuers,
Land and Estate Agents.

BERKSHIRE

On the fringe of the Downs, three-quarters-of-a-mile from village, two miles from station, 70 miles London.



A DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE.

Containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONE, CENTRAL HEATING, GOOD WATER AND DRAINAGE. STABLING, GARAGE, HOME FARM, LODGE, TWO COTTAGES. Beautifully timbered grounds, including tennis and lawns, bathing pool, etc., and rich pastureland; in all about

130 ACRES.

FOR SALE at a moderate figure.—Particulars of the Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

SOMERSET

In the Heart of the Blackmore Vale Hunt. Three miles main line station, eight miles Sherborne.



DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

of mellowed stone, partly creeper-clad. Lounge, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms.

TELEPHONE. LIGHTING.

STABLING FOR HUNTERS. GARAGE. SMALL FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES.

Gardens and grounds of old-world beauty, with fine trees, spreading lawns, formal walled garden, kitchen garden, orchard and pasture; in all nearly

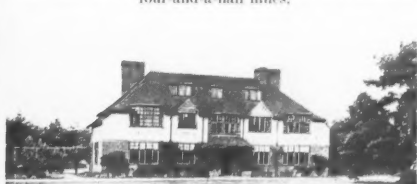
TWELVE ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.—Particulars and photographs of the Sole London Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.

WORPLESDON

Station one-and-a-half miles, Woking three miles, Guildford four-and-a-half miles.



A CHARMING MODERN HOME

well-built, planned and equipped to minimise labour. Accommodation includes outer and inner hall, four reception, loggia, eight bed, three bath, two boxrooms, servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN WATER. GARAGE. GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.

The delightful grounds include well-matured woodlands, tennis court, etc.; in all

THREE ACRES.

For SALE, Freehold.—Particulars and photographs of Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

PRICE £2,000.

LEASE 999 YEARS. GROUND RENT £3 5s. PER ANNUM.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



KINGS CROSS (35 minutes).—A detached HOUSE of charming design and unusual character. Quite distinctive and specially designed for its delightful island site of nearly half-an-acre. It is a well-built Property, having an air space within the walls of the building precluding damp and condensation. The accommodation comprises entrance hall with cloak room, sitting room 21ft. by 12ft. with French windows, dining room, kitchen-scullery, larders and fuel stores, four bedrooms (two of which lead on to the roofed balcony) bathroom, and w.c. The fittings are modern throughout: Cupboards, independent boiler, gas cooker, well-pattern coal grates, gas and electric points.

All public services connected and roads made and surfaced.

Laid-out garden, fruit trees, rose beds, lawns and shrubbery.

Illustrated Brochure, SURVEYOR (C.L.I.V.), Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts; or WELWYN GARDEN CITY INFORMATION OFFICE, 64, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 4. (Tel. Clerkenwell 8511.)

TO RACEHORSE TRAINERS, CATERERS, AND OTHERS.

BURGH HEATH (Surrey; a short distance from Kingswood Southern Railway Station, and with good bus services to Morden and Kingston).—The attractive Freehold PROPERTY, known as "Heath House," Burgh Heath, Banstead. The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom and excellent domestic offices; stabling comprising seventeen loose boxes, coach house, saddle room, lads and various outbuildings, with grounds, including lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, yard, etc.; in all about one acre. The Property is at present let at an inadequate rental, but possession will be given in June, 1927.

J. TREVOR, F.A.I., will submit the above to AUCTION at his City Auction Hall, 23, Coleman Street, E.C. 2, on Thursday, November 18th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.—Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, J. PARKER AYERS, Esq., 61, Carey Street, W.C. 2; and from the Auctioneer's Head Office, 23, Coleman Street, E.C. 2. Telephone: London Wall 3932 (4 lines). Telegrams: "Trevordom," London.

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GUDGEON & SONS
WINCHESTERAUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

ISLE OF WIGHT



Magnificent position south of the Island, enjoying remarkably fine sea and coastal views; near good village. Ventnor four-and-a-half miles.

FOR SALE. picturesque stone-built RESIDENCE with tiled roof, standing in old-world grounds; three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, compact offices. **GOOD WATER SUPPLY.** Stabling, garage and small bungalow.

CHARMING GROUNDS of about **AN ACRE.**

PRICE £3,000.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1658.)

HAMPSHIRE

GOLF, HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

FOR SALE. "MORE STEAD HOUSE," near WINCHESTER, on the outskirts of a retiring hamlet about three miles from the city of Winchester. **BRACING SITUATION.** ABOUT 300FT. UP. UN-**RIVALLED VIEWS.**

Lounge hall, four reception rooms and gunroom, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall, complete domestic offices; good water supply, acetylene lighting; stabling, garage, homestead, farmhouse and ample cottages.

PLEASURE GROUNDS of a most beautiful description, which merge into the picturesque undulating pastureland.

TOTAL AREA 125 ACRES (more or less).

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester.

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
Grosvenor 1032 & 1033.

CHILTERN HILLS

NEARLY 300FT. UP. Only one mile station. London 55 minutes.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE of most perfectly appointed picturesque RESIDENCE in grounds of **OVER SIX ACRES.** Twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, three reception, oak hall; **CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC LIGHT; HARD TENNIS COURT; MAIN WATER.** Also an extra eleven acres and two cottages available. **UNIQUE FOR WEEK-END RETREAT OR FOR BUSINESS MAN.** FINE GOLF, ALSO SHOOTING, AVAILABLE.

Full details from personal knowledge of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

STANMORE, MIDDLESEX

TO PRIVATE OCCUPIERS OR FOR DEVELOPMENT.

ABOUT
TEN ACRES.

ABOUT 1,445FT. ROAD FRONTAGES.

A MOST LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Containing
TWELVE BED. TWO BATH. THREE RECEPTION.EXQUISITE SECLUDED GARDENS, BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED AND MATURED MINIATURE DEER PARK.
COTTAGES, GARAGE, AND OUTBUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

THAKE & PAGINTON

Telephone:
145 Newbury.(INCORPORATING DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, MOUNT STREET, W.1)
28, BARTHOLOMEW STREET, NEWBURYLAND & ESTATE
AGENTS

ON THE HILLS NEAR NEWBURY

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.
400FT. UP.THREE RECEPTION ROOMS
NINE BEDROOMS,
TWO BATHROOMS,
SERVANTS' HALL and
DOMESTIC OFFICES.GARAGE.
COACH-HOUSE AND STABLE.
TENNIS LAWN. HERBACEOUS BORDERS.
GRASSLAND.

Sole Agents, THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury



ABOUT SIX ACRES.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. MAIN
DRAINAGE.INDEPENDENT HOT WATER
SERVICES.

GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER.

SUPERB FITTINGS, ETC.

A HOUSE OF COMFORT AND
LABOUR SAVING.

PERFECT MODERN HOME.—Artistic detached HOUSE, in lovely old-time garden; four bed, bath, large lounge, panelled dining and morning rooms, parquet floors; electric light; garage; flagged walks, lily pond, rockery. Freehold, bargain, £2,500.—GOODMAN & MANN, Hampton Court Station.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES in Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, etc. Free register on application (with your requirements) to **MESSRS. FAYERMAN & CO.,** Estate Agents, Leamington Spa. Established 1874.

FOR SALE. Malton, Yorkshire, TWO gentlemen's semi-detached stone-built HOUSES, situated in excellent garden of two acres (conversion into one Residence) can be had separately; each contains three reception, six bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), usual offices; Company's gas and water, telephone.—Apply TAYLOR, Hurst, Malton.

Telephones :
O. 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

30 MILES FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE,
A RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
OF 1,500 ACRES.

AN EXQUISITE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, of
mellowed red brick, modernised by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED NEARLY 500FT. ABOVE
SEA LEVEL, in a

GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK.

Of recent years it has been the subject of a very heavy
expenditure, and is now perfectly appointed and in delightful
order throughout. There is an entrance hall, four reception,
billiard, 24 bed, ten bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Garage. Stabling. Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GROUNDS, matured and beautifully
timbered, grass tennis lawns, hard court, squash racquet
court, rose and kitchen gardens, etc. MODEL HOME
FARM (in hand).

EXCELLENT MIXED SPORTING.

Personally inspected and very highly recommended by
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



ISCOYD PARK, SHROPSHIRE

EXCELLENT CENTRE FOR SIR WATKYN WYNN'S,
NORTH SHROPSHIRE AND CHESHIRE HUNTS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD QUEEN ANNE RESI-
DENCE, dating from 1738, now thoroughly modernised,
surrounded by BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED DEER PARK ;
high position with lovely views ; long carriage drives.

Four reception, thirteen bedrooms (all with electric light
and fitted h. and c. water basins), five bathrooms, servants'
rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE
AMPLE WATER SUPPLY, MODERN DRAINAGE.

Separate hot water system, oak floors ; stabling for fifteen
garage for three cars, rooms for men, home farm and five
cottages ; charming pleasure grounds, old-fashioned DOVE-
COTE, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, etc., cottages.

SHOOTING OVER 1,200 ACRES.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, PARTLY FURNISHED, OR
POSSIBLY UNFURNISHED, FOR SEVEN YEARS OR
LESS.

LOW RENTAL.—Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount
Street, W. 1.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM LONDON

SEVERAL EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS.

Main line station.

AN ALTOGETHER EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFULLY EQUIPPED HALF-TIMBERED
ELIZABETHAN REPLICA, occupying a lovely posi-
tion 350FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL ; extensive views and
long avenue drive with lodge.

FOUR RECEPTION, SEVENTEEN BED
AND DRESSING ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE,
CO.'S WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE.

Stabling and garages, model home farm for pedigree herd,
hobby's house, four cottages, etc.

TASTEFULLY LAID-OUT PLEASURE GROUNDS,
terrace walk, two hard and one grass tennis courts, lake with
boat house, productive kitchen garden (walled), range of
gl.-houses, plantations of woodland, and finely timbered
park ; in all

120 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1



HINDHEAD

AND THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL DISTRICT.
THREE MILES FROM TWO FIRST-CLASS GOLF
COURSES.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER FAMOUSLY BEAUTIFUL
COUNTRY.

THE RESIDENCE

OCCUPIES AN IDEAL POSITION, 500FT. ABOVE
SEA LEVEL, facing south, on green sand soil ; approached
by two long drives, perfect seclusion. The accommodation
comprises

PANELLED HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, BILLIARD,
TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, ETC.

Exceptionally well built.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING,
TELEPHONE.

Excellent water supply, new drainage ; garage, stabling ;
delightfully wooded grounds, very inexpensive to maintain ;
three cottages, small home farm ; in all

55 ACRES.

Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telephone Nos.
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.:

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

FRESH IN THE MARKET.

MID-SUSSEX

IN A QUIET AND RURAL POSITION, FIVE MILES FROM THE SOUTH DOWNS.

One mile from station, close to an old-world village, six miles from main line station whence London can be reached by express services in 50 MINUTES.
BEAUTIFUL OLD RED-BRICK HOUSE OF CHARACTER, DATED 1699.

QUITE AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY.

Standing high on a southern slope; delightful views; easy reach of golf links.

Completely secluded and approached by a long carriage drive with courtyard.

Square lounge hall,
Three reception rooms,
Thirteen bed and dressing rooms,
Three well-fitted bathrooms,
Complete domestic offices.

ORIGINAL OAK STAIRCASE.

ORIGINAL "ADAM" MANTELS in reception rooms.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT, including electric light.

Central heating throughout.

Telephone.

First-class drainage and water supply.

Stabling, garage, two cottages, and bothy.



UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,

which have been the subject of unremitted care and attention for many years.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES are

THE ANCIENT LIME AVENUE,

THE STONE-FLAGGED TERRACE and TEA-HOUSE,

THE GRAND OLD FLOWER GARDEN,

THE OLD MOAT with BOAT-HOUSE and BEECH WALK.

THE ANCIENT CLIPPED YEW HEDGES, and

THE FORMAL SUNK GARDEN, combined with the calm and dignity of the architecture, make this Property that which is so often sought but seldom obtainable.

There is a fine old fruit garden, an orchard, small farmery with picturesque old barn and a meadow; the entire area being about

TEN ACRES.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. Series of photographs at Offices. (C 2787.)

CONVENIENT FOR A TOWN AND STATION.

NORTH DEVON.—Splendidly positioned, facing due south with panoramic views. Eleven bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage, stabling, three cottages; exceptional gardens; eight-and-a-half acres. In good order. PRICE £5,000.—Geo. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7145.)

NEAR A PRETTY VILLAGE.

BERKS (five miles from Reading, half-a-mile from a station).—To be LET, Unfurnished, or partially furnished. MODERN RESIDENCE; ten bed, two baths, three reception rooms; engine pumped water; stabling; 25 ACRES.—Orders to view of GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 4811.)

LOVELY COBHAM DISTRICT.



CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE with billiard, four reception, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and usual offices; two cottages, stabling, garage; beautifully timbered gardens, grounds, and park-like land; in all 60 ACRES.

Unique opportunity. Unfurnished on lease.

Full details from GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

WANTED

£10,000 WILL BE PAID for a modern up-to-date RESIDENCE within 20 miles of Town, on a dry soil; nine or ten bed, three good reception rooms; garage, two cottages; sufficient land for privacy.—Particulars to "S. H." c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, HOUSE OF CHARACTER, in small park, about two hours south-west of Town; twelve bed, usual reception rooms; stabling and cottages; 60 to 100 acres. Good price will be paid for suitable Property.—Particulars to "Eaton," c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

HEREFORD—COTSWOLDS—N. DEVON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, well-fitted up-to-date HOUSE with twelve bedrooms; good garden and 500 to 1,500 acres, not expensive land, affording rough shooting.—Full details, plan, photos, etc., to "H." c/o GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

AYLESBURY—HIGH WYCOMBE—OXON CHILTERN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, RESIDENCE, 15 to 20 bedrooms, in good park-like surroundings, 50 to 100 acres, on high ground. Old House would be added to and modernised if right situation.—Full details to "D. M." c/o GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

GRAND POSITION. LOVELY VIEWS.

GUILDFORD (outskirts; under a mile from the station).—The HOUSE contains two reception, bath and eight bedrooms; delightful gardens and grounds of about one-and-a-half acres; garage. Only £12,500. Freehold.—Details, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1845.)

ONLY SIX MILES FROM WEST END.

OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, with billiards, five reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, etc.; stabling, rooms over and useful outbuildings; delightful old-world gardens with pastureland extending to TWELVE ACRES. Wonderfully rural outlook. For SALE.—Confidently recommended by GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 4425.)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS. ONE HOUR FROM TOWN BY ROAD OR RAIL.



FOR SALE.

CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR HOUSE, on high ground, away from road; fourteen bed, two bath, three reception rooms; electric light, engine-pumped water; inexpensive gardens; farmery, excellent buildings, cottages, lodge; land mostly excellent pasture, 390 ACRES; all in good order. Possession on completion. Good sporting district.—Orders to view of GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1765.)

MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING

'Phone:
Grosvenor 3326.
Established 1886.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1. and 32, High Street, Watford.

'Phone:
Watford
687 and 688.



HERTS (adjoining beautiful common, 400ft. above sea level, about one mile from station, 35 minutes from Town).—For SALE, charming old HOUSE with six best bed, two baths, lounge, three sitting rooms, and accommodation three servants; garage, stabling, cottage; lovely old-world gardens, orchard and paddock; about four acres.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, as above.

RICH IN OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING.
HERTS (one mile station; express trains to City).—For SALE, delightful old MANOR HOUSE, typical of its period, but modernised, and having all comforts; eleven bed, three baths, four reception rooms; stabling, and about 20 acres.—Confidently recommended by the Agents.

HERTS BORDERS.—For SALE, interesting old Elizabethan MANOR HOUSE, with about 400 acres valuable agricultural land, affording excellent shooting; nine bed, bath, three reception rooms; extensive farmbuildings and cottages.—Personally recommended by the Agents.

BUSHEY.—For SALE, exceptionally attractive HOUSE, in beautiful order; seven bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage; tennis lawn; all conveniences.—Strongly recommended.

REIGATE.—To be SOLD, a delightful little HOUSE in ten acres; seven bed, two bath, four reception; garage; electric light, central heating, Company's water. (7772.)

OLD MOATED PROPERTY IN SUFFOLK. Ideal for conversion, and 300 acres, together with a XIIIth century barn, parklands, fishponds, etc. (7909.)

HANTS (BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT).—Delightful old MANOR and 100 acres or more; eight bed, bath, three reception; shooting; cottages, etc. (7808.)



AMIDST REALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.—A very low price will be accepted for the above delightful old HOUSE, only 50 miles from London, standing in 250 acres of old parklands, etc. The grounds have had over £40,000 spent on them alone, yet about a fourth of this will buy the whole Property; ten bed, bath, four reception, eight cottages; village post office, etc. (7873.)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents (Audley),
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2130
" 2131



SUSSEX

WITHIN TWO-AND-A-HALF MILES OF MAIN LINE STATION, 50 MINUTES FROM TOWN, AND 35 MILES BY MOTOR.
CAPITAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF NEARLY 400 ACRES,
INTERSECTED BY A RIVER.

The HOUSE, which stands high, has been the subject of a large expenditure, and contains twelve bed, five bathrooms, hall, four reception rooms, excellent offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
DELIGHTFUL OLD GROUNDS, ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN HAND. REMAINDER LET AT £323 10s. PER ANNUM.
EXCELLENT HOME FARMERY, COTTAGES.
TO BE SOLD.

Plan and views at Offices.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (30,866.)

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION LATER. CHESHIRE AND DENBIGH BORDERS

Two miles from main line station and half-a-mile from noted 18-hole golf course.
WITHIN AN HOUR OF LIVERPOOL.
HUNTING SIX DAYS A WEEK.

BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF A CHESHIRE MANOR HOUSE, in glorious country, standing high on sandy soil, with south aspect, commanding wonderful panoramic views to the Wrekin and Beeston Castle; 20 bed and dressing, three bath, billiard, and five reception rooms; garage for five, stabling for eleven, stud groom's and other cottages; fitted laundry.

CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.
Lovely landscape gardens, two tennis and croquet lawns, ornamental lake, walled kitchen garden, etc.; home farm, and richly timbered park-land; in all about
95 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT ABOUT HALF ITS ORIGINAL COST.
Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (72,142.)



ASHDOWN FOREST AND CROWBOROUGH

800 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. CLOSE TO THESE FAMOUS LINKS.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, commanding wonderful panoramic views; one-and-a-half miles from station; thoroughly modernised and in complete order, which has been the subject of a large expenditure; sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, panelled hall, four reception rooms and fine billiard or dancing room, sun parlour, capital offices; nearly all the rooms command glorious views.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
Four cottages with bathrooms, garage, stabling, small farmery with electrically fitted dairy.

LOVELY TERRACED GARDENS; in all about
EIGHTEEN ACRES.
TO BE SOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. Plans and views at offices. (30,336.)



SURREY

EASY DISTANCE OF GOLF LINKS.

ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR ONE REQUIRING DAILY SERVICE LONDON.

FINE OLD XVIITH CENTURY HOUSE, added to and improved in excellent taste by well-known architect; built of red brick with tiled roof and standing on light soil.

Eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, square hall, oak-panelled billiard and three reception rooms.

GARAGE. STABLING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. TELEPHONE.
THREE GOOD COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with cut yews, tennis and croquet lawns, shaded by fine old elms and spruce, with numerous fruit trees.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT EIGHTEEN ACRES.

Photographs, plan and further particulars on application to the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1, who have personally inspected and can strongly recommend the Property. (20,776.)



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS (ADJOINING)

TO BE SOLD,
A MODERN RESIDENCE,
standing 300ft. above sea level on gravel soil, and
approached by a drive.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, fourteen
bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, offices.
Central heating; Telephone. Electric light
Company's water. Modern drainage.



The House is luxuriously fitted and replete with
modern conveniences.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Tennis court, croquet lawn, water, rose and
rock gardens, borders, lawns, kitchen garden,
orchard; in all about

TEN ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,570.)

OVER ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF SALMON FISHING ON THE UPPER WYE



Close to Station and Junction, seven miles from Hay and 30
from Hereford.

MODERATE SIZE HOUSE,
occupying a delightful position on the Banks of the Wye,
400ft. above sea level with beautiful views.
TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, OR WOULD BE LET, UN-
FURNISHED, ON LEASE.
Entrance hall, four reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing
rooms, bathroom.
Stabling and cottage.
Inexpensive grounds and gardens and pastureland;
ABOUT 50 ACRES IN ALL.
The fishing is FIRST-RATE and INCLUDES SEVERAL
WELL-KNOWN CATCHES.
Golf and hunting available.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (14,112.)



A FINE SHOOT AND A GREAT BARGAIN

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
OCCURS OF ENJOYING ALL THE AMENITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF A LARGE ESTATE WITHOUT ANY OF THE DRAWBACKS, RISK,
AND EXPENSE OFTEN ASSOCIATED THEREWITH.
THE MANSION HOUSE
of a considerable Estate in the Eastern Counties, together with about 200 acres of park and wood (more or less), is offered
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE, INCLUDING THE SOLE RIGHT OF SPORTING IN PERPETUITY OVER THE WHOLE ESTATE OF
ABOUT

4,000 ACRES.

THE SHOOTING IS UNUSUALLY GOOD, particularly the pheasant shooting, the whole Estate being a natural breeding ground for game.
TROUT FISHING in a large lake and in a stream running through the Property.
The House contains over 20 bedrooms, several bathrooms, a beautiful suite of entertaining rooms, and a large conservatory or winter garden opening out of
the drawing room. It is situated in a good social neighbourhood and is well suited for entertaining if desired.
Ample garage and stable accommodation, also several cottages and BEAUTIFUL GARDENS which are inexpensive to maintain.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

WALTON HEATH

ADJOINING THE FIRST TEE, AND ONE MINUTE'S WALK FROM THE CLUB HOUSE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,
A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
over 500ft. above sea level, on sandy soil, and
facing south.

THE RESIDENCE
contains hall, four reception rooms, eleven bed
and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and con-
venient offices.



Company's gas and water. Electric light.
Central heating. Telephone.

Garage, laundry and outbuildings.

WELL-SHELTERED GARDENS,
including lawns, rose and rock garden; in all about
ONE ACRE.

PRICE £5,800.

EXTRA LAND AVAILABLE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (9,875.)



SUFFOLK
ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ALDE.
Convenient to the seaside resort of Aldeburgh.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL,
AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING
PROPERTY of over
506 ACRES.
Splendidly equipped for
HIGH-CLASS PEDIGREE STOCK FARM.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
Model farmbuildings and twelve cottages; excellent sporting,
including sailing and fishing.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.



Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,434.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, { 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
AND { 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
WALTON & LEE, { 78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
{ 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v. and xv.)

Telephones:
314 } Mayfair (8 lines).
3066 }
20146 Edinburgh.
2716 Central, Glasgow.
17 Ashford.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX

42 MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE LET,

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE,

WITH OVER 800 ACRES OF SHOOTING; 500 pheasants easily obtainable, also good bag of wild duck.
AVAILABLE FROM NOVEMBER UNTIL END OF APRIL.



TEN BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS AND BILLIARD ROOM.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone and all conveniences. FARM PRODUCE OBTAINABLE.

INCLUSIVE RENT, £600.

OR FOR THE SHOOTING ALONE, £400.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (F 6923.)

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. COMPTON.

AT A VERY LOW RESERVE.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Two-and-a-half miles from Wheathampstead, six miles from Hatfield, 400ft. above sea level;
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE OLD RECTORY, AYOT ST. LAWRENCE.



THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE stands in charming old-world gardens in an unspoilt Hertfordshire village, and contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two attics, bathroom and offices; stabling and garage, farmbuildings; finely-timbered pleasure grounds with broad walk, rose garden and tennis lawn, paddocks and meadowland; in all about

SIXTEEN ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in two lots, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, November 18th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. WILLIAMS & JAMES, Norfolk House, Embankment, W.C. 2.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

One mile from Bletchley Junction.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"THE GRANGE," BLETCHLEY.



A COMFORTABLE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, well secluded in finely-timbered grounds, facing due south, and standing nearly 300ft. above sea level. It contains entrance hall, billiard room, four reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms and excellent offices.
Companies' water and gas. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.

Entrance lodge, two cottages, hunting stables and garages. PLEASURE GROUNDS, park and pastures; in all NEARLY 33 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

SURREY AND HANTS.

(BORDERS).

Under a mile main line station.

TO BE SOLD,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT AND EQUIPPED RESIDENCE

of brick, weather-tiled and tiled roof, partly creeper-clad, standing on gravel soil, and commanding views extending to the Surrey Hills.

Accommodation: Hall, three panelled reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and offices.

Company's gas and water. Central heating. Telephone.

Double garage. Stabling for six. Harness room.

Capital cottage.

THE GROUNDS contain some well-grown timber trees and include tennis court, lawns, kitchen garden and paddock; in all about

SIX-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

ONE MILE FROM 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,554.)

MARGATE.

Near the sea and station.

TO BE SOLD,

AN EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE,
built of red brick and situate in a good residential part of the town.



Three reception rooms, billiard room, six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, enclosed balcony which can be opened if desired, usual offices, etc.

Gas and Company's water. Main drainage.

Electric light available.

The garden contains some fine clipped shrubs, lawn, long fruit pergola, kitchen garden, with 100 fruit trees, etc.

PRICE £3,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (19,789.)

SURREY HILLS

About 30 minutes from Town by excellent train service.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Situated 450ft. above sea level, facing due south and commanding extensive views.



Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.; several of the rooms are oak-panelled and beamed.

Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Separate hot water system.

BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS, with yew hedges, sunk lawn tennis court, rose garden, nuttree, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse, etc.; in all about

THREE ACRES.

NEAR GOLF COURSE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,418.)

KENT

Under 30 minutes from London.

In a favourite residential neighbourhood, amidst rural surroundings.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, in first-rate condition, consisting of "Willett" built House, approached by carriage sweep.



Accommodation: Three reception rooms, nine bedrooms and dressing room, two bathrooms; usual domestic offices, including servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. GAS FIRES. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. STABLING.

The TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS are exceptionally beautiful, and include two tennis lawns, rock garden, herbaceous borders and very productive kitchen garden; extending to

TWO ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,478.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

AND

WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v. and xiv.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3066 }

20146 Edinburgh.

2716 Central, Glasgow.

17 Ashford.

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

£4,000, FREEHOLD. 18 ACRES.
KENT HILLS (5 miles Canterbury, 300ft. up, facing S.W., delightful views).—Attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent order. Oak-panelled lounge hall with gallery. 3 other reception, 2 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms. Electric light, central heating, excellent water; garage. EN-TOTUS TENNIS COURT, flower beds, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks and woodland.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,357.)

RESIDENCE DATING FROM XVIII CENTURY.
DORSET (hunting with 3 packs).—For SALE, attractive old RESIDENCE, with historic associations. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms. Co.'s water, electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, cottages; lovely old grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden and paddock.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,247.)

PRICE £2,500. 3 ACRES.
HANTS (between Winchester and Southampton, one mile station).—A very attractive RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive. Hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms; Co.'s water, main drainage, gas, telephone; garage, stabling; charming grounds with tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,866.)

4 ACRES. £3,500.
DORSET (near Crewkerne; CATTISTOCK COUNTRY).—For SALE, very attractive RESIDENCE. Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Co.'s water, electric light.

Stabling, garage, cottage; delightful yet inexpensive gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (9332.)

ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN THE COUNTY.

CORNWALL (10 miles Plymouth, 2½ miles station).—Gothic-style RESIDENCE of stone and granite, in excellent order, 500ft. above sea level, commanding extensive views. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 17 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Stabling. Garage. Outbuildings.

The grounds include tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, well-watered pasture and parkland; in all about 23 acres.

Trout stream. Golf. Hunting.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000, or £2,500 for Residence and 6 acres.

Would be LET, Unfurnished.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (8239.)

A BARGAIN. £3,250.

KENT HILLS, NEAR SEVENOAKS

A very attractive old-world RESIDENCE, containing Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, 9 bed and dressing rooms.

Co.'s water, gas, independent hot water supply, main drainage; charming grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, nut plantation, etc.; in all about 4 acres.

Golf and hunting in the district.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (1553.)

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.

OXFORD (10 miles; 48 miles London; lovely open country).—An attractive RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive. 3 RECEPTION, 2 BATHROOMS, 10 BEDROOMS. Electric light, independent hot water system, central heating.

Garage; charming shady grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.; in all 2½ acres.

Hunting. Fishing. Boating. Golf.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,178.)

17 ACRES £3,300, FREEHOLD.

8 MILES BRECON (near the Welsh Mountains).—An attractive old FARMHOUSE, with pretty carriage drive. 2 large reception, bathroom, 7 bedrooms. Electric light, water laid on; stabling, farmbuildings; delightful grounds with historical ruins, orchard and rich pasture bounded by stream affording

1 MILE TROUT FISHING.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,888.)

S. DEVON (few minutes station, Teign Valley).—For SALE, Freehold, excellent small RESIDENCE, in very pretty grounds; carriage drive. 3 reception, bathroom, 6 bedrooms. Modern conveniences; gas; stabling, garage; tennis lawn and 2 paddocks. More land if required; convenient for

TROUT AND SALMON FISHING.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,245.)

10 MILES BIRMINGHAM.

WORCS (11 miles station).—An attractive modern RESIDENCE, 700ft. above sea level.

Magnificent views over the Severn Valley, well sheltered from N. and E., and approached by 2 carriage drives with lodge at entrance. It contains

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THE PERFECTLY SITUATED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, erected for the Vendor's own occupation and occupying a magnificent position on the Downs, with lovely views, approached by drives, comprising lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; central heating, acetylene gas light, excellent water supply, telephone; fine old oak-panelled walls and parquet floors.

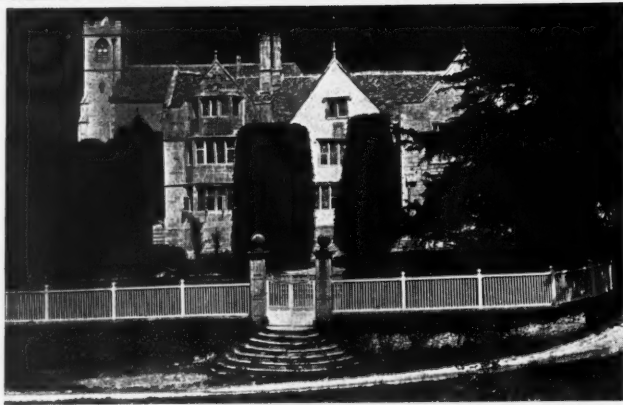
Entrance lodge and man's bothy. Two garages.

CAPITAL RANGE OF SUBSTANTIAL STABLING AND FARMBUILDINGS.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are well matured, include tennis and other lawns, rose garden, well-stocked kitchen garden, and about twelve acres of orchard; together with the parkland and paddock, the area extends to about

27 ACRES.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE are favoured with instructions to submit this Property for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately).—Illustrated particulars, with plan and conditions of Sale, may shortly be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. LEWIS & HOLMAN, Lewes; or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 2, Mount Street, W. 1.



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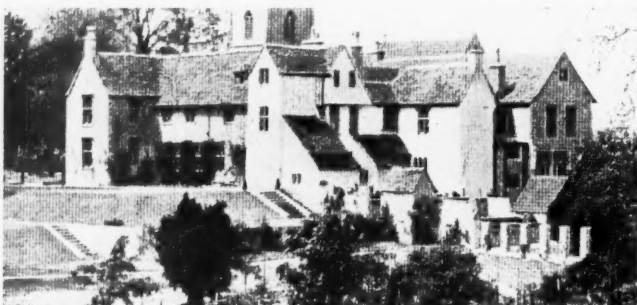
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400ft. above sea level, with glorious views.



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HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.
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MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE, seven bed and dressing rooms, two
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Both the House and grounds have been the subject of considerable expenditure and every
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Garage and stabling; delightful garden (more land available).

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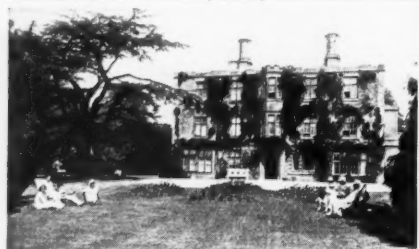
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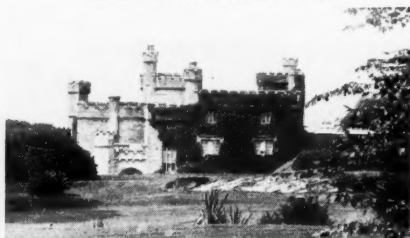
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Total area extending to about SEVENTEEN ACRES.

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A CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY, within about 35 miles of London, two miles main line station, attractive village on the Herts and Essex borders. Old House, modernised; hall, two sitting rooms, four bedrooms, bath; independent boiler, electric light; garage; really attractive garden, tennis lawn, one acre of land. Freehold. Vacant possession.—Apply Messrs. BIDWELL and SOES, Chartered Surveyors, 11, Benet Street, Cambridge.

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SUSSEX, NEAR LEWES

ENJOYING LOVELY VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS.
HUNTING. RIDING. GOLF. FISHING.



CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE, on two floors only, and in perfect order; three reception, billiard room, six bedrooms, bathroom; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CO.'S WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE; garage, stabling, FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE. Exquisitely pretty gardens, tennis lawn, grass walks, plenty of fruit trees, kitchen garden, and large paddock.

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection.—Full particulars and photos obtainable from the Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. 1. Regent 6773.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

CLOSE TO THE BORDERS OF THREE COUNTIES.



Overlooking lovely Common, within an hour of London.—An EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE COUNTRY PROPERTY in a good social neighbourhood. Well-built RESIDENCE in good condition; three reception rooms, eight or nine bedrooms, bathroom, well-arranged domestic offices; Co.'s gas, main water, modern drainage; garage, excellent stabling; very nice grounds and gardens, with plenty of trees, tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, kitchen garden and paddocks.

11½ ACRES, £3,500.
OR 1½ ACRES, £3,000.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1. Regent 6773.

WHATLEY, HILL & CO.

AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES



HERTFORDSHIRE.
TO BE SOLD OR LET,
UNFURNISHED.

A CHARMING QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY HOUSE, on high ground beautifully secluded and situated off a quiet lane.

Three sitting rooms,
Billiard or music room,
Eleven bed and dressing rooms,
Two attics,
Two bathrooms,
Servants' hall,
Two staircases.

GAS. CENTRAL HEATING.
Company's water. Main drainage.

TWO GARAGES.

STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.
Good garden, partly walled kitchen garden, orchard and meadows; in all about

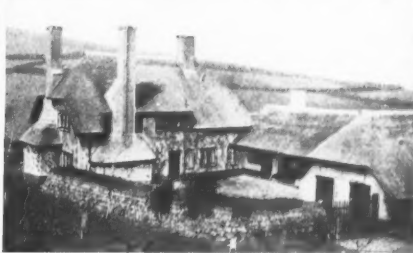
FIFTEEN ACRES.

RENT ON LEASE £300 PER ANNUM.
FREEHOLD £6,500.
Might be sold with less land.

Illustrated particulars from the Agents, FRANK NEWMAN, Esq., 34, Savile Row, W. 1.
Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & Co., 24, Ryder Street, St. James', S.W. 1.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.
Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.



NEAR MINEHEAD

On exquisite Exmoor; in the heart of the stag and fox hunting.—A LOVELY OLD THATCHED COUNTRY COTTAGE, with beautiful oak-beamed ceilings, leaded casement windows, and in perfect order throughout; one large living room, six beds, bath (h. and c.), etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

First-rate stabling for three or more with drying room, saddle room, and also large garage with groom's bedroom. The grounds include excellent tennis court, kitchen garden; and the whole covers about TWO ACRES.

TROUT FISHING. GOLF. POLO. SHOOTING.

PRICE £3,000.

Full particulars of W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above.
(16,688.)



COTSWOLDS

Standing on high ground, on a picked site, and overlooking the glorious Golden Valley; close station, church, post and telegraph.—This very charming old-fashioned creeper-clad COUNTRY HOUSE, of two reception, six beds, one dressing room, bath (h. and c.), together with picturesque grounds of about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

PRICE ONLY £2,200.

GOOD HUNTING. GOLF.

Full particulars of W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above.
(17,332.)

SHAPWICK.

Six miles from Glastonbury and eight from Bridgwater, Somerset.

TO BE LET, either as a whole or separately for a term to be arranged from Christmas next, a very desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as

"SHAPWICK HOUSE."

with lawns, shrubberies, gardens, orchard and gardeners' and gamekeepers' cottages, the whole containing about ten-and-a-half acres, and from March 1st next the sporting rights over the Shapwick Manor Estate, containing about 3,000 acres (120 acres woodlands), which include some excellent wildfowl shooting.

The House is equipped with electric light and central heating, and the sanitation is perfect.

Detailed particulars will be sent on application to W. H. PALMER & SONS, Land Agents, Bridgwater.

BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

£5,500. KENT AND SUSSEX (borders).—Charming detached HOUSE, with all modern conveniences; lounge hall, three reception rooms, four bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom and ground floor offices; pretty grounds of about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Garage. (Fo. 32,345.)

£3,800. TUNBRIDGE WELLS (occu-).—A unique position in one of the highest parts).—Detached HOUSE; three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen; modern conveniences; small garden. LEASE EXPIRES 1968. GROUND RENT, £6 6s. PER ANNUM. WOULD BE LET, UNFURNISHED, AT £160 PER ANNUM. (Fo. 32,390.)

£3,750. SUSSEX.—Attractive PROPERTY standing in the midst of heather-clad Sussex Highlands; three reception rooms, five bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, etc.; electric light and good water supply; garage; attractive gardens of about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

(32,283.)

£2,900 (OR OFFER). PEMBURY.—Modern detached Freehold HOUSE, arranged on two floors; two reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen; electric light, central heating; pleasure grounds of about two acres; garage. (Fo. 31,864.)

£2,800. KENT.—Freehold detached HOUSE, commanding magnificent views over the Weald of Kent; three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; all modern conveniences; garage; grounds of over

HALF-AN-ACRE. (Fo. 32,143.)

£220 PER ANNUM RENT WAD- HURST.—Queen Anne style RESIDENCE, arranged practically on two floors; lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; garage; well-planted garden, including ornamental water and tennis lawn. (Fo. 31,977.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY BRACKETT & SONS, AS ABOVE.

MESSRS. RUTTER

29 and 30, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

SUSSEX (Ashdown Forest).—XVth Century RESIDENCE; nine rooms, bath; four acres. Price £400 cash, leaving £1,350 mortgage.—RUTTERS.

Oxon (near Wallingford).—FARMHOUSE; eight rooms, buildings; sixteen acres grass. Price £1,950.—RUTTERS.

HANTS (near Medstead).—Picturesque COTTAGE, buildings; 64 acres wood. Excellent shoot. £1,250.—RUTTERS.

ESSEX, EARL'S COLNE (ten miles Colchester).—Old-world RESIDENCE; eighteen acres. £1,000.—RUTTERS.

FOR SALE, large BUNGALOW; hall, two living, three bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), scullery, larder; every convenience, with acre land: south aspect. Price, Freehold, £1,150.—A. SMITH'S LIBRARY, Ilfracombe.

BOOTON (situate in the Parish of Booton, about nine miles from Norwich, and one mile from Cawston Station, and being near Booton Church).—A modern and valuable RESIDENCE, very substantially built of red brick and tiled (about 40 years), to an excellent plan providing light and lofty rooms, compact and easy for service. The accommodation comprises briefly: Vestibule, two halls, drawing and dining rooms, study, seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, complete domestic offices; cottage, garage and stabling, chauffeur's rooms; good water supply. The gardens are well planted with ornamental shrubs, tennis lawn, a capital kitchen garden and orchard; the whole containing about two acres, with vacant possession, which

MESSRS. IRELAND are favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Miss Holley, to SELL by AUCTION, on Saturday, November 13th, 1926, at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, at 3 o'clock.—Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers, 12, Castle Meadow, Norwich, and Foulsham, Guist, S.O.; and of Messrs. PURDY & HOLLEY, Solicitors, Aylsham and Reepham.

BOURNEMOUTH:

JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

TROUT FISHING.

BLACKMORE VALE HUNT.

SOMERSET

Two miles from Great Western Railway main line station; 25 miles from Bath.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,

with well appointed RESIDENCE, approached by a long drive.

Sixteen principal and secondary bedrooms,
Three dressing rooms,
Three bathrooms,
Four reception rooms,
Excellent offices.

Electric light, Company's water, central heating.



Stabling, garage, picturesque old-fashioned entrance lodge (full of old oak), three cottages

Beautifully timbered park, charming pleasure grounds, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, fertile pastures, etc.; the whole extends to an area of about

172 ACRES.

PRICE £10,000, FREEHOLD.

Vacant possession of the Residence, lodge, grounds, and garden on completion.

Illustrated particulars and plan may be obtained of the Agents, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST.**

With wonderful views of the Needles, Isle of Wight, Purbeck Coast and distant hills.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, "Barton Court," Barton-on-Sea; seven bedrooms (three fitted with lavatory basins), dressing room, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three large reception rooms, excellent offices; electric lighting, central heating, Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage; kitchen garden, conservatory, tastefully disposed grounds, including tennis and pleasure lawns; the whole extending to about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at the Haverhill Hall, Bournemouth, on Tuesday, November 30th, 1926 (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. SANDOM, KERSEY & TILLEARDS, 2, Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.

**SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.**

Between Christchurch and Highcliffe-on-Sea; seven miles from Bournemouth.

FOR SALE, the above extremely picturesque modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a pleasant position with delightful open country views; five bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, lounge sitting room, dining room, kitchen and offices; own electric light plant; Company's gas and water, up-to-date drainage system; garage and chauffeur's room; three roomed bungalow, summerhouse. Attractively laid-out grounds with tennis lawn, etc.; the whole comprising about ONE ACRE.

PRICE £3,350, FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

ON THE SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

Seven miles from Horsham; ten miles from Guildford.



FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD, this interesting old-fashioned Freehold RESIDENCE (mainly Tudor, but partly Georgian), standing 250ft. above sea level and containing

Ten good bedrooms, three attic bedrooms, two bathrooms, large hall, measuring 30ft. square, open to roof, with gallery surround, four excellent reception rooms, kitchen and complete offices.

Stabling, garage for three cars, cottage, useful outbuildings.

Delightful gardens and grounds, including lawns, tennis court, shrubbery, partly walled kitchen garden, large paddock; the whole comprising about

FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD

**A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE PROPERTY, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.**

ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST (one mile from Sway Station and two-and-a-half miles from New Milton).—**FOR SALE, VERY CHOICE FREEHOLD SMALL HOLDING,** nicely situated in a healthy position with house containing four bedrooms, sitting room, living room, kitchen, dairy, etc.; stabling and garage; range of outbuildings; good water supply; productive garden with bush and standard fruit trees; flower garden, excellent pastureland; the whole comprising about NINE ACRES.

PRICE £2,000, FREEHOLD

(or near offer).

Further particulars may be obtained of the Sole Agents, FOX & SONS, Bournemouth.

**HAMPSHIRE.**

On high ground close to the borders of the New Forest. Three miles Brockenhurst Golf Course.

FOR SALE, this exceptionally attractive Freehold COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by a short carriage drive, and containing seven bedrooms, bathroom, four reception rooms, hall, servants' sitting room, kitchen and complete offices. Stabling. Garage. Workshop, etc.

The GARDENS AND GROUNDS are very attractively laid out, and include pretty lawns and shrubberies, kitchen garden, etc.; the whole extending to an area of about

FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £3,900, FREEHOLD.

Vacant possession on completion.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE FAMOUS DERBYSHIRE MOORS.

Four-and-a-half miles from the City of Sheffield.



PRICE £6,500. Held on a 300 years' lease at a ground rent of £55 per annum.

Vacant possession on completion.—FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD, this beautiful RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout, and fitted with all up-to-date conveniences. Ten bed and dressing rooms (four having lavatory basins, h. and c.), two bathrooms, two boxrooms, drawing room, morning room, dining room, music or billiard room with fine old oak panelling, lounge hall, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; central heating, electric light, Company's water; garage for two cars, with chauffeur's room over, stabling; exceptionally charming pleasure gardens and grounds, laid out by one of the leading landscape architects in the country and including ornamental lake, tennis court, rose garden, croquet lawn, kitchen garden and beautiful plantation; the whole comprising about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

**NEW FOREST.**

Occupying a choice position in this favourite district, and quite close to church, shops and post office.

TO BE SOLD, the above highly attractive and well-built Freehold modern RESIDENCE, containing seven bedrooms, three dressing rooms, bathroom, four reception rooms, kitchen and offices.

Company's water, main drainage. Stabling, garage. Well-matured garden with fruit trees.

PRICE ONLY £1,450, FREEHOLD.

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.
(2 lines.)

DIBBLIN & SMITH

(R. F. W. THAKE, F.S.I., F.A.I., and M. PAGINTON.)

Estate Offices, 106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

SURVEYORS AND
AUCTIONEERS.

A CITY MAN'S IDEAL HOME

600FT. UP AND IN A QUIET AND RETIRED POSITION ON THE SURREY HILLS.
WITHIN EIGHTEEN MILES OF LONDON, WITH FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE.
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES CLOSE BY.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, upon which a very great deal of money has lately been expended.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete domestic offices.
Company's gas and water laid on.

CENTRAL HEATING.
MAIN DRAINAGE.
TELEPHONE.

Garage with two four-roomed maisonnettes over.



OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Highly recommended from inspection by the SOLE AGENTS, DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Folio 8273.)

Stabling.
New dairy. Small farmery.

THE PLEASURE GARDENS are quite an exceptional feature and for their size unusually well laid out and beautifully timbered. There are hard and grass tennis courts, prolific kitchen garden and orchard in full bearing, formal flower garden and rockery.

Large paddock; the whole covering an area of

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

MESSRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
KENT HOUSE, 1B, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS (near).—Choice COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate on the fringe of Knoll Park, ten minutes' walk of two golf courses. It contains eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath and three reception rooms (one oak panelled), complete domestic offices; water and gas, central heating; garage; tennis court and orchard; about four acres. Sixteen years' lease. Rent £220 per annum. Premium. (10,113.)

KENT (WESTERHAM); 800ft. up, beautiful views; 20 miles from London; one mile from station. Attractive modern RESIDENCE with seven bed and dressing rooms and three reception rooms; charming gardens, grounds and tennis court; about EIGHT ACRES; garage and cottage. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,500.—Messrs. CRONK, as above. (9190.)

SEVENOAKS.—To be SOLD, a very attractive RESIDENCE, on high ground, near station, containing nine bedrooms, three reception rooms, two bathrooms; gardener's cottage, two garages; well matured grounds of FOUR ACRES. (10,109.)

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

ON THE COTSWOLDS.—An attractive small RESIDENCE, commanding charming views and containing hall, two reception, six bed and dressing, bath and usual offices; stable, garage, cottage; about two-and-a-quarter acres. Gas, Company's water, main drainage. Vacant possession. Price £1,500.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (L 162.)

WILTS (NEAR WARMINSTER).



AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE RESIDENCE.—Standing high in park-like surroundings, with lovely uninterrupted views; dining room, drawing room, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; central heating; lavatory basins (h. and c.) to all bedrooms. Pretty grounds, small field, garage. Price £1,600.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (D 63.)

ON THE COTSWOLDS.—An attractive stone-built Georgian RESIDENCE, about 400ft. above sea level, facing south-west; hall, three reception, twelve bed and dressing, two baths; electric light; stabling, garage; well-landed grounds and pasture; in all about twelve-and-a-quarter acres. The residence is in excellent order. Price £3,500.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (O 71.)

PURLEY (Surrey Hill).—High ground, S.E. aspect, away from traffic, yet twelve minutes' walk main line station. DETACHED PRE-WAR, but modern; seven bed, two bath, three reception, and good offices; charming gardens, tennis lawn, and partly natural wood; detached garage. Freehold, £3,850.—GILBERT & THOMSON, Estate Agents, Purley.

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.

Telegrams: "THROSEXO, LONDON."

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT HOUSES IN ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

MODERNISED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT

EIGHT BEDROOMS.

TWO TILED BATHROOMS.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS (on ground floor).

COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES (on garden level).

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.

GARAGE.

CHARMING GARDEN OF ABOUT QUARTER OF AN ACRE

comprising rock garden, terraces, ornamental fountain and lawn.

44 YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE AT GROUND RENT OF £70 PER ANNUM.

Price and further particulars from Owner's Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount Street, W. 1.

HANKINSON & SON

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
"Phone 1307. BOURNEMOUTH.

DORSET.

SIX MILES FROM THE COAST.



A TYPICAL DORSET COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on the outskirts of a picturesque town; three large reception, seven bed, two dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.; Company's water, electric light; garage, stabling, cottage and outbuildings; well-timbered grounds of four acres, with meadow and stream. Good hunting, golf and fishing. PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.



TO LET.

"GRANFIELD HOUSE," Southwell (genuine Queen Anne House), from Michaelmas; three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; garage, stabling, garden, paddock, cottage, etc.—Apply BEESON, Southwell, Notts.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN
CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES
WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



CENTRE OF COTSWOLD HUNT.—Delightfully situated modern RESIDENCE, within easy reach of Cheltenham; three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, excellent domestic offices; garage; well-matured garden; in all about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES; Company's water, electric light and gas, main drainage. PRICE £3,500, for quick sale. Inspected and recommended.

NORTH COTSWOLD COUNTRY (outskirts of interesting old country town).—Delightfully situated old stone-built RESIDENCE (partly Tudor); three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, excellent domestic offices; electric light, main water and drainage; well laid-out grounds; in all some THIRTEEN ACRES; ample stabling. PRICE £6,500.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century.)
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

RUTLAND.—For SALE, fine SPORTING ESTATE of about 1,200 acres, with good House, buildings and cottages. Vacant possession.—Apply HENRY WING, Estate Agent, Stamford.

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selaniet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages vi., viii. and xxv. to xxvii.)

Branches: (Wimbledon 'Phone 80
Hampstead 'Phone 277)

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE J. W. WHEELER-BENNETT, ESQ., C.B.E., J.P.

KESTON, KENT

Three miles from Bromley South Station, excellent services to City and West End; adjoining the Common and within easy reach from Golf Courses.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND IMPORTANT
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

"RAVENSBORNE."

KESTON COMMON, NEAR BROMLEY.

Pleasant and rural position, about 375ft. up, on gravel soil, south-western aspect.

IMPOSING HOUSE, approached by two charming carriage drives, and containing noble oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, billiards or ballroom, two staircases, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, day and night nurseries, and offices.

Central heating, Co.'s gas and water, electric light available, telephone.
Two lodges, garages, man's accommodation, farmery, heated glasshouses.

EXQUISITE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
lake, delightful wood and parklands; in all over

41 ACRES.

With vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, November 23rd, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. ARMITAGE, CHAPPEL & Co., 6, Great St. Helens, E.C. 3.—Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



THE SOUTH LODGE.

UNDER HALF-A-MILE FROM STATION,

SURBITON, SURREY

FAST TRAINS TO TOWN. EASY DISTANCE FOR GOLF, RACING, AND BOATING.

THE VERY CHOICE AND WELL-PLACED FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE

"CROYLANDS."

In a high and delightful position.

SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE, approached by drive and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, ballroom, two staircases, ten bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, three bathrooms, and domestic offices.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.
TELEPHONE. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Lodge, cottage, garages, heated glasshouses.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS,
kitchen garden, etc.; in all nearly

SIX ACRES.

With

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE BUILDING SITES.

Roads taken over, all public services available.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23rd, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold), in one or six Lots.
Solicitors, Messrs. HEPBURN, SON & CUTLIVE, Bird-in-Hand Court, 76, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames; and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £4,250 FOR HOUSE AND NEARLY
SIX-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

SOUTH CROYDON

One-and-a-half and one mile respectively from E. and S. Croydon Stations.
THE VERY ATTRACTIVE AND SUMPTUOUSLY-FITTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"KENDRA HALL," PAMPISFORD ROAD.

OCCUPYING HIGH POSITION, WITH FINE OPEN VIEW.

Approached by drive, and containing vestibule, magnificent lounge hall (40ft. by 20ft.), spacious reception rooms, winter garden and conservatory, two staircases, ten or eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and domestic offices.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

Detached garage.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Chauffeur's and gardener's flats.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, orchard and paddock; in all about

EIGHT-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES,

INCLUDING VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES.
VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. HOOKER & ROGERS, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, on Tuesday, November 16th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold), in one or three Lots.

Solicitor, W. H. WARNE, Esq., 252, High Holborn, W.C.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HOOKER & ROGERS, 4, High Street, Croydon, and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



NEAR ROCHESTER, KENT

HIGH AND BRACING POSITION, ADJOINING WOULDHAM COMMON.

THE ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-PLACED
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

"RINGS HILL LODGE."

WOULDHAM.

Commanding wonderful view over Medway Valley. Approached by long drive, and containing, on only two floors, entrance and inner halls, three reception rooms, two staircases, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT

CO.'S WATER.

TELEPHONE.

Recently modernised and entirely redecorated.

Two cottages. Garages. Heated glasshouses.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

charming coppice, hanging woodland, and rough grassland; in all about

FOURTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.



To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, November 30th, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors, Messrs. BIRCHAM & Co., 46, Parliament Street, S.W.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1

Nov. 6th, 1926.

Supplement to COUNTRY LIFE.

XXV.

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Sutanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages vi., viii., and xxiv., to xxvii.)

Branches: (Wimbledon
Phone 80
Hampstead
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RENT £125 PER ANNUM.

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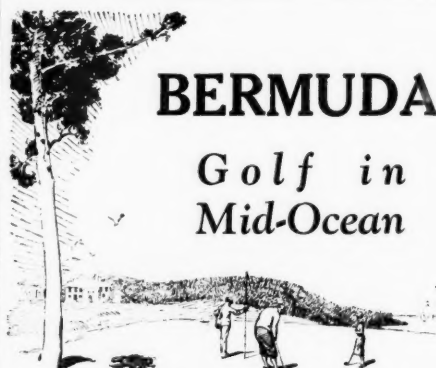
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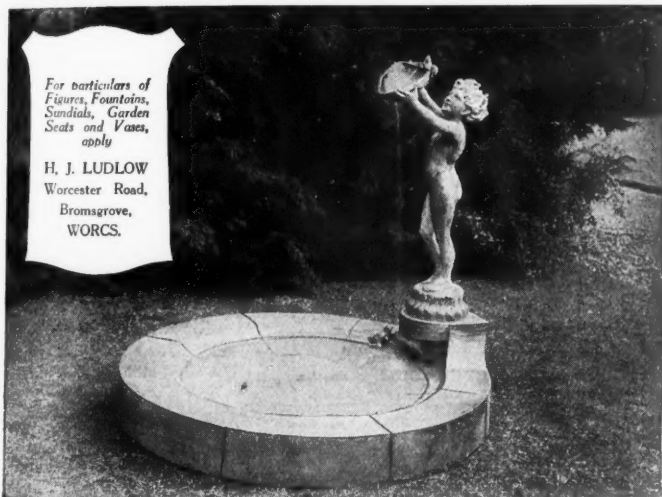
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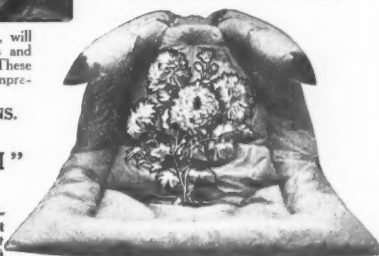
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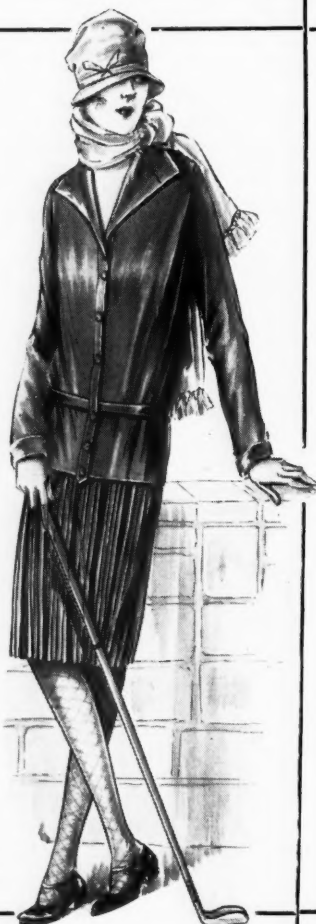
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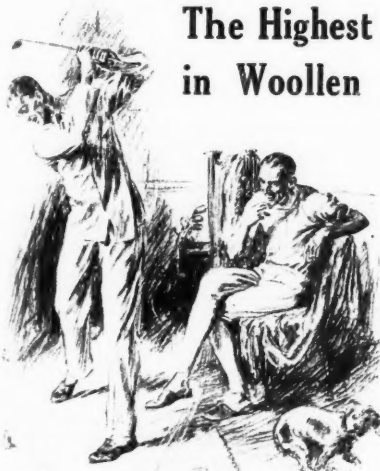
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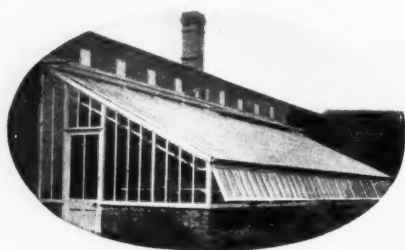


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COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.

The Orchards of the Empire

A WELL known cider-grower, Mr. E. F. Bulmer of Hereford, writing to *The Times* on Monday, described the apple orchards of the West Country in these words: "In many fields, once orchards, there remain only a few picturesque pear trees which from their greater longevity remain standing as memorials of the defunct apple trees which occupied the remainder of the area." This picture of orchards decaying from age and neglect was, it is true, intended to refer only to a single fruit cultivated largely in the past for purposes other than eating, but anyone who travels much in southern England to-day will recognise the picture, and will know that it is far too universal to be put down to the economic effects of French wars a century or so ago. When we turn from the mistletoe-covered apple trees of the farmer's orchard to the vivid profusion of the Imperial Fruit Show at Holland Park we find a good deal of food for thought. In the first place, to see this prodigal supply of fruits of all sorts and kinds coming from all parts of the Empire makes us realise that, although, as a nation, we consume to-day nearly four times as much fruit as we did twenty-five years ago, there is no real reason why all of it except what we produce ourselves should not come from our own Dominions and Colonies. The fresh fruits chiefly eaten

in this country to-day are apples, oranges and bananas, and each of us consumes on an average every year about a hundred apples, seventy oranges and thirty bananas. Of the hundred apples, thirty-eight come from America, twenty-five are home-grown, nineteen come from Canada, and eight from Australia and New Zealand. The orange and banana markets are dominated in much the same way by supplies from Spain and America. Seeing that the possibilities of orange growing in South Africa are enormous, this is very unsatisfactory. Such an exhibition as is to be seen at Holland Park to-day is immensely valuable if only for its demonstration that nowadays we need at no time during the year go beyond the limits of the Empire for our fruit supplies.

There is another side of the Imperial Show which has a very important bearing in the present state of our orchards at home. It is not very long ago that the Imperial Economic Committee, in their report on the Empire's fruit supplies, recommended that the British fruit-grower should seek to obtain a greater hold on the home market both by "educating the public" and by adopting more efficient methods of grading and packing. The exhibits of home-grown fruit at Holland Park show a great advance in packing and grading, and suggest not only that British producers are taking the Imperial Committee's advice to heart, but that, if only they can be properly encouraged, there is no reason, in spite of the vagaries of this country's climate, why they should not market as good fruit as any that comes from overseas. An important side of all modern fruit marketing is the canning industry, and it is most encouraging to find at Holland Park an exhibit of a wide range of British canned fruits. In the competitions for canned fruits British producers did well, in spite of the extreme youth of the industry in this country. A Worcestershire grower won the first prize in the competitive classes, and the prize for plums was won by another Worcestershire firm of growers. This branch of the industry deserves far more support than it at present receives from the public. At present we import a great deal of canned fruit from abroad, though, if only the industry were properly established in this country, we could obtain as good fruits or better from our own orchards. The industry, in fact, not only provides a ready market for such soft fruits as strawberries and raspberries, but offers to the public British-grown fruit in a pure form at all times of the year. If it can only be properly developed, it should do much for our market gardens and orchards.

But, though it is obviously possible both to develop home fruit supplies and at the same time to satisfy our enormous excess demands with fruit from our own Dominions, there is a series of very grave problems to be faced in the process. Take the case of the apple. The United States contain a large fruit-eating population whose demands are enormous and constant. Consequently, a comparatively small increase in the American apple crop means an immense relative increase in the exportable surplus of apples—indeed, in a recent year an increase of 8 per cent. in the crop led to an increase of 150 per cent. of apples exported. In such circumstances the exportable surplus can, obviously, be sold at almost any price that is necessary to undercut the British grower. Unfortunately, even so, the British consumer is no better off. The Imperial Economic Committee recently came to the conclusion that "the cost of distribution of imported fresh fruit in the United Kingdom is, on an average, about equal to the whole cost of growing, carrying and handling up to and inclusive of the primary sale in the United Kingdom." Who is to deal with this problem of the profits of the retailer and the middleman? It looks as though, until British consumers and British fruit-growers put their heads together, there will be little chance of the public getting the fruit it wants at a reasonable price. So long as such enormous profits can be made in handling and distributing foreign fruit the orchards of the West Country will continue to decay.

* * * It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

MR. GUY DAWBER'S address to the Royal Institute of British Architects on the occasion of his re-election as president was a most stimulating survey of the present condition of architecture. His eye ranged from new Regent Street and the need for the systematic planning of rebuilding schemes, to the reconditioning of cottages. He put in a plea for the use of painted stucco in modern town architecture, in connection with which it is interesting to see the rehabilitation of Stag and Russell's building in Leicester Square by Mr. Austin Hall. Formerly a drab and uninspired conglomeration, it now glows with every colour of the rainbow. Referring to the ousting of architects from the field of small house design, we were pleased to hear Mr. Dawber commending the scheme recently outlined in *COUNTRY LIFE*, and already obtaining in the United States, by which designs and plans for various types of house made out by architects are made available to prospective builders at a nominal charge. The average house builder cannot afford to employ an architect, or the architect afford to make out new plans for each small house required. But by making out a number of "type" plans—something on the lines of those described in the article that we print on a modern mining village—the architect's remuneration would be contributed by all who adopted his plan, while the house builder would be assured of a sound and sightly dwelling.

IT was particularly desirable to have Mr. Guy Dawber at the head of the Institute for another year. He has been co-operating so closely with Professor Patrick Abercrombie in the organisation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England that his continuance in an official position is most important now that the scheme is ready to be launched. Both Mr. Guy Dawber and Mr. Neville Chamberlain lay great stress upon the potentialities of the Council. It is an organisation of all the local societies in the country who are interested in preserving the beauty of England. The ambition of the organisers, as suggested by speakers on Monday night, is to set up a censorship of all buildings erected in the country. Not a tyrannical censorship, but a tactful panel, desirous of putting itself at the disposal of any building authority. There is no doubt whatever that some such organisation is imperative unless England is to lose all character. The Town Planning Acts gave authorities power to exercise such control, but they have rarely been taken advantage of. The Council seeks to attain the same end by voluntary means.

FOR over three hundred years we have been in the habit of celebrating the memory of Gunpowder Treason and Plot. Other festivals have fallen on evil days and faded from public memory. We no longer see Jack-in-the-Green on May Day, but only a procession of hard-lunged agitators

and doubtful foreigners with red banners. We are seldom asked to give a penny to a "grotto" by urchins who have built some ridiculous bower of broken china and faded flowers—but we are always asked to subscribe for the "Guy." Modern historians have given us a better opinion of Guy Fawkes' character than was formerly held. He was an earnest, if misguided, patriot, who bore his torture and refused to implicate innocent friends with a moral and physical courage rare at any time. Cynics with a long experience of Parliamentary surroundings have been heard to declare that he was the only man who ever went into the House with a sound idea in his head. The passage of time has swept away all the political and religious rancour, and joyous youth preserves his memory solely as an excuse for letting off rockets, squibs, cascades of serpents and other delightful fireworks. But for Guy Fawkes, the old art of pyrotechnics would have perished and, as a nation, we should have no excuse for that annual festival when the children, and the grown-ups, too, enjoy themselves mightily playing with fire.

EVERYONE must sympathise with the feeling of regimental pride, more especially to-day when there are hundreds of thousands of men now in civilian life who, during the war time, knew at first hand something, at any rate, of all that his regiment means to the professional soldier. And so the passing of the famous West India Regiment, which has just been disbanded after an impressive farewell parade, will arouse a wide and genuine feeling of regret. Comparatively few of us have ever seen this fine regiment, but its picturesque Zouave uniform is familiar in many pictures, and to all those who, in boyhood, found diversion in playing at soldiers it will always remain one of the most romantic uniforms in the British Army. For one hundred and twenty-eight years the regiment has rendered good service under its official name, but its record really goes back years earlier—to the South Carolina Corps—and it fought on the Royalist side in the American War of Independence. The battle honours on its colours begin with Dominica, Martinique and Guadeloupe, and end with the Cameroons, East Africa and Palestine, 1918. Economy sometimes makes for hard partings, and not only for its officers and men, but to all who are proud of the British Army this farewell to the gallant regiment must be a hard one to say.

ALL SOUL'S EVE.

There is a shadow on the floor—
A shadow on the window-pane
Of one who comes no more,
And those that watched for him before,
And they that wept for him in vain—
Alas for them!—have locked the door
And slumber when he comes again.

There is no shadow on the floor—
No shadow on the window-pane :
One without looks in no more—
They sleep that watched for him before—
And as he came he went again,
Turning sadly from the door,
Through the gate and down the lane.

PHYLLIS HOWELL.

A GOOD many people have, to use a phrase of Mr. Winston Churchill's, "deviated into the realms of facetiousness" as to the "Memorandum on the conduct and discipline of junior members of the University" provided for the freshmen of Oxford. Pertinacious but not conspicuously well informed gentlemen from Fleet Street have dashed down to Oxford, interviewed the first undergraduate they could catch—they generally call him an "undergrad"—and reported his remarks. Oxford itself probably remains in a state of complete tranquillity on the subject. Judging by some of his reported remarks, the undergraduate seems to have thought the gentlemen from Fleet Street fair game. The rules themselves do not seem to be of a very ferocious character. A proctor is alleged to have stated that a dispensation can be obtained on proper grounds, and if it is not obtainable, there always remains the alternative

of breaking the rule. Some of them there seems small temptation to break. It is hard to believe that anyone would, even in this inclement weather, persistently "loiter at a coffee stall."

DURING the past fifty years the decay of our system of inland waterways has gone on apace, as canal and river transport have gradually been extinguished by the competition, first, of steam traffic on the railway lines, and then of motor traffic on the roads. Canals which, in the fifties and sixties of last century, were scenes of busy life, are now completely derelict. Their towpaths are grass-grown, their locks have ceased to function, their banks are broken down and their stagnant waters are filled with weeds and water lilies. A few still remain open to traffic, and one of the most important of them is soon to be abandoned. This is the Kennet and Avon Canal, which connects the Thames, near Reading, with the Bristol Avon and runs across the north of Wiltshire through some of the most delightful scenery in England. The canal is owned by the Great Western Railway Company, who have now applied to the Ministry of Transport to be freed of their statutory and other obligations to maintain the canal and its navigations. Before long it will have reached, no doubt, the same state of picturesque dilapidation as the Basingstoke Canal or that Thames-Severn Canal which runs in a tunnel under Cirencester Park. Meanwhile, it has been suggested that the Kennet-Avon Canal should be taken over by the Ministry of Transport and converted into a new motor-way to the west. The plan has much to recommend it, particularly the loveliness of the countryside through which the canal meanders. But it *does* meander badly—a little too much, perhaps, for a modern motor road.

OPERA'S fate in this country is so uncertain that, after the autumnal catalogue of losses, it is always with surprise and gratitude that we learn of another season being arranged for the coming summer. And what will the excellent London Opera Syndicate give us? There will, of course, be a nucleus of old favourites. But will there also be that dreary sprinkling of poor stuff arranged as a setting for some star or other? Experience has surely proved, in the case of the "Rosenkavalier," that the public will flock to fresh fare, so long as it is good. How about Puccini's posthumous "Turandot" and Strauss's "Die Frau ohne Schatten"? With Anatole France at his present popularity, Charles Levade's "La Rotisserie de la Reine Pédauque" would be sure to attract. A bias in favour of the comic is fundamental to the English mind. Our only native opera is a comic one. So why not try "Cosi fan Tutti," that has had such success at Bristol, or Donizetti's comic masterpiece, "Don Pasquale"? And then, is not the national idolatry of Handel something to go on? Thousands flock to the "Messiah" and the festival at the Crystal Palace. Yet it has been left to Germany to revive "Julius Cæsar" and "Ottone." We might well adopt at the same time the simple modern settings with which Handel operas have been given recently in that country.

THIS generation has learnt by bitter experience the importance of providing parks and nature reserves on the fringe of London before development in the neighbourhood has sent up the land values. The latest undertaking of this kind is for the purchase of a forest tract near Croydon and south of Addington, known as Selsdon Wood. The district is certain to lose its present agricultural character before many years elapse. But, as yet, Selsdon Wood is a wonderful haunt of wild life, and is, in fact, a relic of the scrub forest that formerly covered much of Surrey. The sum needed for the purchase of 165 acres is £4,000, to be raised by the end of the year, and half that amount has already been subscribed. The Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, to whom subscriptions should be sent (at 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens), particularly draw the attention of those interested in natural history to the unusually rich flora and fauna of the wood—which is only twelve miles from Hyde Park Corner.

THERE has, lately, been plenty of interesting Rugby football, especially since the two University fifteens are getting into their strides. In the last few years Oxford have begun the season with international three-quarters jostling one another for places, and the consequent prospect, not always fully realised, of a great back division. This year it seems to be the Cambridge backs who should be the most formidable. Windsor Lewis, the half-back, who was suddenly discovered when Wales beat Ireland last year, has lived up to his new reputation, and seems to be the mainspring of an efficient scoring machine. Cambridge began with a defeat by the Harlequins, a severe trial for a first match, but since then have had a series of victories, including a noteworthy one over Leicester. Oxford has less ready-made material, and the team will, probably, take longer to settle down, but there is no reason why it should not be a good one. It is rather interesting to observe, as a sign of the spreading popularity of Rugby football, that two Etonians, Landale, an old blue, and Caccia, have been playing for Oxford. Eton will never, we imagine, desert its own field game, than which there is no better kind of football for boys, but Rugby will, no doubt, flourish more and more in the Easter half, and so the school will send more good players to the Universities.

THE LAGGARD.

As down this winding lane I go
My ears are quick, my feet are slow,
For "Stop!" the blackthorn cries to me,
And "Stop!" each cloudy willow-tree.
"Turn, turn again!" the blackthorn cries,
"For wisdom enters at the eyes,
And he that hurries past these snows
He is not wise as folly goes!"
"Stay!" call the willows, "do not miss
One golden grain the sunbeams kiss!
We fleet, we face, and when next year
We come, you may not still be here!"
I look and look, and yet again,
Till down both snow and gold-dust rain,
And of that beauty now no more
I have not garnered half the store!
So swift the sun fulfils his days,
So orderly the bough obeys,
That I, who watched the sticky sheaf,
Now linger for the crackling leaf;
And as a-frost I stand and look
And learn the burnt boughs as a book,
There comes a breeze, a drift of rain,
And the burnt boughs are green again!
Old reaper, waiting at some stile,
Bear back your scythe full many a mile!
Or doze, and stay, and give me grace—
I will not mend my laggard's pace!

IANTHE JERROLD.

WITHIN a very few days the new wave-length system devised by the International Broadcasting Bureau at Geneva, and fully described on a later page, will be in operation. It was hoped, originally, that a start might be made in the middle of September, but it was found necessary to delay matters, since the success of the scheme depends almost entirely upon every station being so equipped that it can carry out the provisions to the letter. Those who make regular or occasional use of their sets for receiving foreign stations will realise why a revision of the existing wave-lengths was imperative. In the early days of broadcasting there were so few stations throughout Europe that it was the rarest thing for one to cause interference with another; but as new station after station was opened, the band between 300 and 500 metres became more and more crowded, until at length a point was reached at which the owner of a big valve set was little better off than the user of a simple crystal; both were confined to the local station's programme, the only advantage of the valve set being that it provided loud-speaker reception. Any attempt to tune in foreign stations became a nightmare business, little being heard but a succession of whistles of varying intensity.

A MODERN MINING VILLAGE

METHILHILL, FIFE, BUILT BY THE WEMYSS COAL COMPANY.



1.—WILSON SQUARE. TWO-ROOMED HOUSES, OF TYPE B.

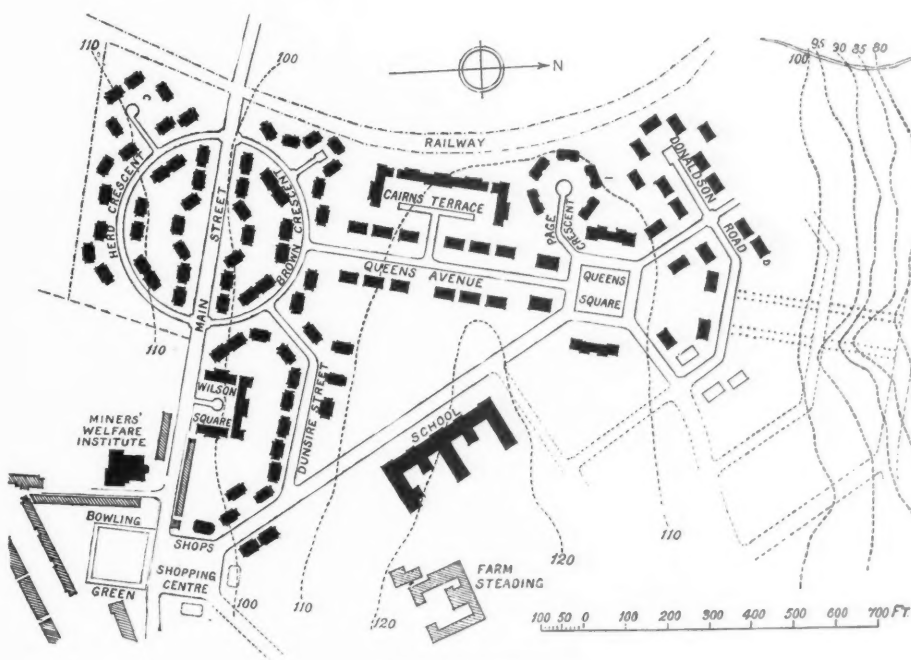
Showing how a simple architectural treatment can give dignity to the most economical dwellings.

ANYBODY who moves widely through mining districts knows that very real progress has been made with improving the quality of houses built in recent years. Naturally, there are immense areas of disreputable buildings to be cleared away as circumstances permit. But the companies, particularly since the war, have done a great deal more than is generally recognised. The new village of Methilhill, Fife, built by the Wemyss Coal Company since 1923, is one of the most successful achievements in this direction. It approaches more nearly to the model villages of the Ruhr and Essen than is usual in this country. At this time, when the prosperity of Great Britain is coming to depend increasingly on the relations between coal owners and miners, the psychological factor, and with it architecture, surroundings and the homely arts, assumes greater importance every week. The improvements in housing, however, are not always in the direction of better architecture. It is rare to find material comfort combined with architectural excellence and, be it said, sound economics. High hopes are entertained of the new Kent colliery villages. As yet it is not easy to judge what their appearance will be. But it may safely be said that, if the new Kent villages are anywhere near as good as the new buildings at Wemyss, not only will Kent miners be the envy of their comrades in other parts of the country, but our fears of the spoiling of a beautiful tract of land will be to great extent relieved. The Wemyss coal-field has the initial advantages of lying in a pleasing and comparatively open country on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, and of possessing in a high degree the personal connection of owner, company and miners that should be the condition most favourable to all concerned. When the owner is an absentee the desire for nationalisation gains

ground inevitably. At Wemyss, the Wemyss family have always lived on the spot, and their present representative, Captain Michael Wemyss, is Chairman of the Company. The form of the housing scheme illustrated here—which is only one of several efforts for providing on the estate miners' homes, recreation centres and rent-free houses for miners' retiring through old age, is entirely owing to his initiative and love of good architecture. Captain Wemyss and Mr. Stewart Tod are, in effect, the architects, with a well equipped office, from which all the designs and supervision have proceeded.

The old village of Methilhill was a hamlet of about fifty houses approximately 100 years old. The cottage shown in Fig. 8, incorporated in the new Welfare Institute, is typical of their appearance. It was the birthplace of the late Mr. Charles Carlow, who subsequently left the cottage as a Village Club. The site of the New Village is on the northern portion of the estate, some distance from the pits, and is thus healthier both physically and morally for all concerned. Built on high ground which falls towards the north, the village overlooks the valley of the Leven and has views of the Lomond Hills northward and undulating wooded country to the east. As can be seen from the plan of the lay-out, the village at present consists of an avenue

(Queen's Avenue, Fig. 5) running north and south, connecting a circular feature, called Brown and Herd Crescents, with Queen Square on the highest portion of the ground, whence another avenue is projected running northward as the village expands. The southern end is further served by an east and west road, at present the main thoroughfare, called Main Street, connecting with a shopping centre to the east, one side of which is formed by



2.—PLAN OF THE SITE.

Black indicates new houses constructed; white, projected; hatched, old or already existing buildings.

the bowling green, and near which lies the Welfare Institute Hall for concerts, dances and meetings (Fig. 8).

The scheme was begun in August, 1923. At the end of the first year eighty-four houses had been completed, at the end of the second, 214; and by April, 1926, the programme of 230 was finished. The houses are all built of the same materials, namely, bricks made at the Wemyss Coal Company's brickfield, with 14in. cavity walls. The roofs are tiled, principally with glazed Courtrai tiles, of a form similar to those traditional in the region. Lintels, string-courses and cornices are of pre-cast concrete. The walls

are cement harled externally and lime-washed with an agreeable light cream colour. Internally, the walls of the rooms are plastered and tinted with distemper, and the woodwork is of Scots fir. The whole work, except for twenty-four houses, was carried out by the Company's staff of builders and joiners.

The architects have adopted for the scheme throughout a simple and typically British style, though at times incorporating such Scottish features as corbie steps, thus giving the village a real unity. But there is not the slightest suggestion of monotony. Not only does the lay-out provide that houses of the same type

are seen at various angles, there are seven different types of house, ranging from two to four rooms, and each type is designed in detail to provide effective masses. In several cases houses of essentially the same type are slightly varied to form satisfying groups, as in Queen's Avenue (Fig. 10), where, in addition, they are connected by screens.

For purposes of demonstration, the types may be differentiated by the letters A to G. Type A, a three-roomed house (plans on p. 690) is built in three forms (Figs. 6 and 7 show two) in blocks of two or four. In this, as in each plan, it will be seen that a ground-floor bathroom is provided, easily accessible from one of the entrances, and placed so that the miner need not pass through the living-room. Also, the cooking range is, in each case, placed in the living-room. Experience shows that when the range is put in the scullery, the living-room is not used for meals. The house shown in Fig. 6, incidentally, has the garden that won the prize offered by the local horticultural society on behalf of the company for the best show in each street. In the background can be seen other houses of Type A. In all, 100 houses of this type were built.

Type B is one of the most popular, and certainly one of the most successful, designs in the village. The cottages form three sides of a quadrangle called Wilson Square (Fig. 1), and are of two rooms on a single floor. In this type the bathroom is entered from the back door, through the scullery. Each range centres in a slightly projecting pediment. The treatment of the ends of the ranges towards the street is a charming piece of simple design. There are twenty houses of this type. Type C differs only slightly from Type A, having three rooms, but a slightly less successful appearance (twenty-four houses).



3.—DONALDSON ROAD. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES OF TYPE D.
The terminal block is charmingly adapted to its position.



4.—PAGE CRESCENT. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES OF TYPE G.
These are the highest grade houses in the village, and, perhaps, the most attractive.



5.—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.
Four-roomed houses of type D, varied to give architectural unity.



6.—MAIN STREET: THREE-ROOMED HOUSE OF TYPE A. Showing a prize garden.



7.—HERD CRESCENT: A VARIANT OF TYPE A. Four houses in each block.

The following types each have four rooms: D is a popular model, fifty-eight houses being built of it with variations. Queen's Avenue consists entirely of D type houses, disposed in groups of three units (Figs. 5 and 10). The central unit has a wide pediment, and the entrance doors flush with the wall. The door and window above it are connected by a simply moulded panel of concrete. The flanking units have recessed porches. The bathrooms are placed at the opposite end of the hall to the entrance door. In the houses without porches the stairs rise from in front of the entrance door. In porched houses the stairs are turned at the bottom. The blocks are connected by a screen pierced with an arch, the screens serving to conceal the coal-bins. The houses in Donaldson Road (Fig. 3) represent an advance from the Queen's Avenue variety. Not only is the terminating block, and the two blocks (not visible in the illustration) that are set back, given a pleasant segmental pediment, but the staircases of the non-pedimented houses are lighted by a window in the end wall carried up with a panel into a gabled dormer. The terminal block is connected to its neighbours by screens concealing coal-bins. The use, in this type, of pediments without any feature on their centre line, such as a door or window, may, in theory, be irregular; but it will be admitted that the result, particularly in Fig. 3, is none the less successful. Though the eye feels the lack of a central void, the chimney above (in itself a questionable item) just provides sufficient emphasis to hold the eye.

Types E and F (Fig. 9) occur in Queen's Square, E forming the end blocks, F the remainder, of each range. They are almost the latest type, and contain several modifications, learnt from experience. Type F is remarkable for having a parlour besides a living-room (it could, of course, be used as a

bedroom) and two bedrooms. The bathroom is entered direct from the back door, and coals are stowed under the staircase. The upper part of the staircase is contained in a semi-turret. Type E has the normal distribution of rooms, though here, again, the bathroom is exceedingly accessible from the entrance; moreover, there is a roomy staircase hall.

The pleasantest type and piece of lay-out in the whole village is, perhaps, Page Crescent (Fig. 4), where five blocks of semi-detached houses (Type G) form a circle, the blocks being connected by loggia-like outhouses. The circular nature of the "place" is acknowledged by the recessing of the centres of the houses. A glance at the plan shows a capacious stair hall, a large accessible bathroom and particularly roomy apartments. A clothes-drying press is provided in an angle of the scullery. There are three good bedrooms on the upper floor. The out-building attached to each house contains a coal hole, fitted ingeniously into an angle, and a cycle or tool shed. So many miners have motor cycles—or, at least, bicycles—that for those in houses of the earlier types sheds had to be put up.

The costs of building these seven types of houses, including roads, water and gas supply, are shown below, together with the rents charged:

Type.	Rooms.	Cost.	Subsidy.	Net Cost.	Rent.	Taxes.
					s. d.	s. d.
A and C	3	£490	£100	£390	8 0	2 0
B	2	£370	£90	£280	6 3	1 7
D	4	£510	£120	£390	8 9	2 2½
E and F	4	£530	£120	£410		
G	4	£550	£120	£430		

They thus compare very favourably with houses of far meaner



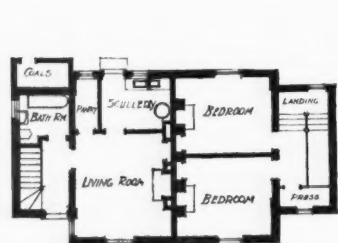
8.—MINERS' WELFARE INSTITUTE. Built on to a typical cottage of the old village.



9.—QUEEN'S SQUARE: TYPES E AND F. A combination of four-roomed types.

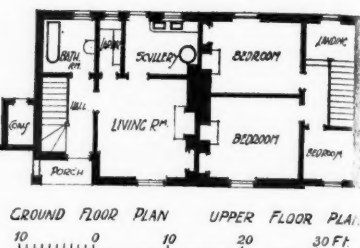
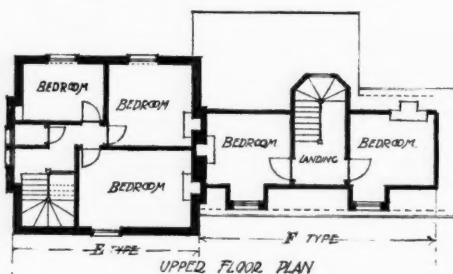


10.—QUEEN'S AVENUE: SHOWING HOW THE BLOCKS ARE GROUPED AND CONNECTED.

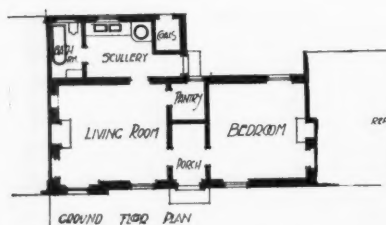


GROUND FLOOR PLAN UPPER FLOOR PLAN

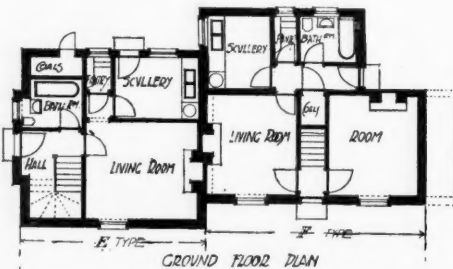
TYPE A (THREE ROOMS).



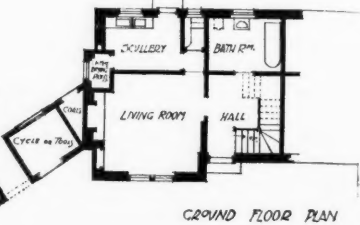
TYPE D (FOUR ROOMS).



TYPE B (TWO ROOMS).



TYPE E AND F (FOUR ROOMS).



TYPE G (FOUR ROOMS).

appearance and villages where no attempt has been made to form an attractive lay-out.

Experience has shown that the two-roomed houses, Type B, are those for which there is the greatest need. Without an ample supply of these, young married couples are obliged to reside with their families in houses which, though affording room for them, prevents them having a house of their own, so necessary for their happiness and for the welfare of the community at large. They are also suitable for older couples whose children are grown up and have left home. The

existing restrictions on the erection of this type of house are extremely unfortunate.

Before the coal stoppage a few of the tenants were starting to buy their houses on the hire purchase system, but unfortunately that has now been delayed. If only the majority of the men living in industrial areas could be encouraged to buy their houses where suitable, it would endow them with a sense of responsibility as householders. This would contribute far more to the procuring of industrial peace than any suggestion made by the Coal Commission.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

AUTUMN COMES TO KEW

NEXT year when London calls in October, and having taken you captive, stands revealed in all its terrors as the City of Dreadful Noise, find heart of grace, for there is a place of refuge on the borderland of the Metropolis. You have but to take train or bus or tram to Kew and there, on five days out of seven, the freedom of the gardens is your own for a modest penny. Surely nowhere in the wide world is an equal value for the money.

To enter the gardens and leave the roar of the town behind, as I did myself towards the end of this year's very late autumn, is, I imagine, to feel very much as Christian must have felt when the pack fell from his shoulders. The terrible burden of noise has been lifted, one hears no more than the comparatively pleasant song of the lawn mowers, and even this will pass as you move slowly towards the realms that autumn has taken in charge. It is the "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," a time when the light morning frosts, though they threaten the beauty of the gardens, have as yet done nothing to destroy them. The great colour festival is about to begin, spacious beds of autumn flowers fashion the prelude before the splendid trees, brought from all parts of the world to enjoy life under ideal conditions, take up the burden and weave their instinctive colour harmonies. There is a League of the Trees of Nations in Kew, they thrive in complete agreement. They aid each other so definitely with gifts of grace and beauty that it is impossible not to regret the painful way in which humanity lags behind them. Is it permissible to suggest that Kew would be a far more appropriate setting for the League of Nations than would Geneva? The world's peace seekers would find in trees the tongues that Shakespeare knew.

In October, as I have said, the best of the colour is close to the ground. *Salvia splendens* in great vermillion clusters strikes the most emphatic note, while such dahlias as *Dazzle* and the *Prince* are well-nigh as bright, and there are beds of many coloured zinnias and Bonfire begonias. Where the achilleas are dying down they take the colour of old gold, a colour that in some manner of its own recalls the prevailing tone of rooms filled tastefully with French furniture of the Empire period. Still more delicate are clusters of mauve-flowered tamarisk and ample beds of late roses, *Lady Pirrie* resplendent among them. Berries redden in the long holly hedgerows. This year a stately herbaceous border came as near as any I have ever seen to justify the existence of *lobelia* and *calceolaria*, while in one of the few houses that welcome the morning visitor water lilies and lotus were aflower; at Kew you may pass from the temperate to the tropic zone with the turning of a door handle.

Perhaps it is the peace of the gardens that makes one more responsive to the joy of colour. If the hideous tumult of surrounding streets were audible there, did the frenzy of the world

beyond express itself, the eye could not receive so large a stimulus; but it is often possible, even in November, to find a seat in the sun and to hear nothing less pleasant than the autumn song of the robin and the indignant chirp of sparrows disgusted to find that you have come to their sanctuary without provision of any sort. It is well to remember that in Kew Gardens every bird expects to be fed, and that excuses are but noisily received. Round a well provided neighbour on a near seat there was, last week, a collection of house sparrows, tree sparrows and hedge sparrows. I, who had brought no offering, felt, and undoubtedly was, despised until a thrush, having breakfasted on berries, some of which were not easily digestible, felt a proper contempt for the greed of the smaller birds, and perched on a branch within easy reach of my hand. He said nothing, but it may be that he did not wish a harmless stranger to feel altogether neglected.

The friendliness of wild life is an added attraction to these gardens. Here and there a grey squirrel may be seen moving, across a lawn or glancing stealthily and suspiciously from the giddy height of some specimen tree, but I have always refused to recognise grey squirrels as such since a keeper armed with a gun made harsh enquiry about them, either here or in Richmond Park; I think it was here. Mischievous they may be, but they add something to the gardens, perhaps even more than they take away. In the course of a quiet hour or two you shall receive ample confirmation of my theory that all wild life is waiting to welcome mankind as a friend when mankind has risen to the necessary level of understanding.

Should you tire then, next October, of beds and borders and houses gay with the rarer autumn colouring, only to be glimpsed behind glass until one o'clock in the afternoon, there will be yet another feast for the eye. Many deciduous trees will be preparing visibly the splendid pageant that precedes the season of their rest. You can watch them as though in their dressing-room; you can mark the range of tints, from lightest yellow to deepest orange, that they are about to assume. A fortnight ago it broke through the greenery without assertion. To-day there is little resistance to its progress, for last week autumn's great transformation scene was staged at Kew to a handful of spectators.

So for a month or two we must wait and walk expectant until the Chinese witch-hazel, breaking into sudden blossom on leafless boughs, reminds us that the reign of another winter is over, and gone, and that—

The year has doffed his garment old,
Of wind and snow and bitter air;
And he goes clad in cloth of gold,
Of shining sun and seasons fair.

S. L. BENSUSAN.

EARLY SPORT IN INDIA

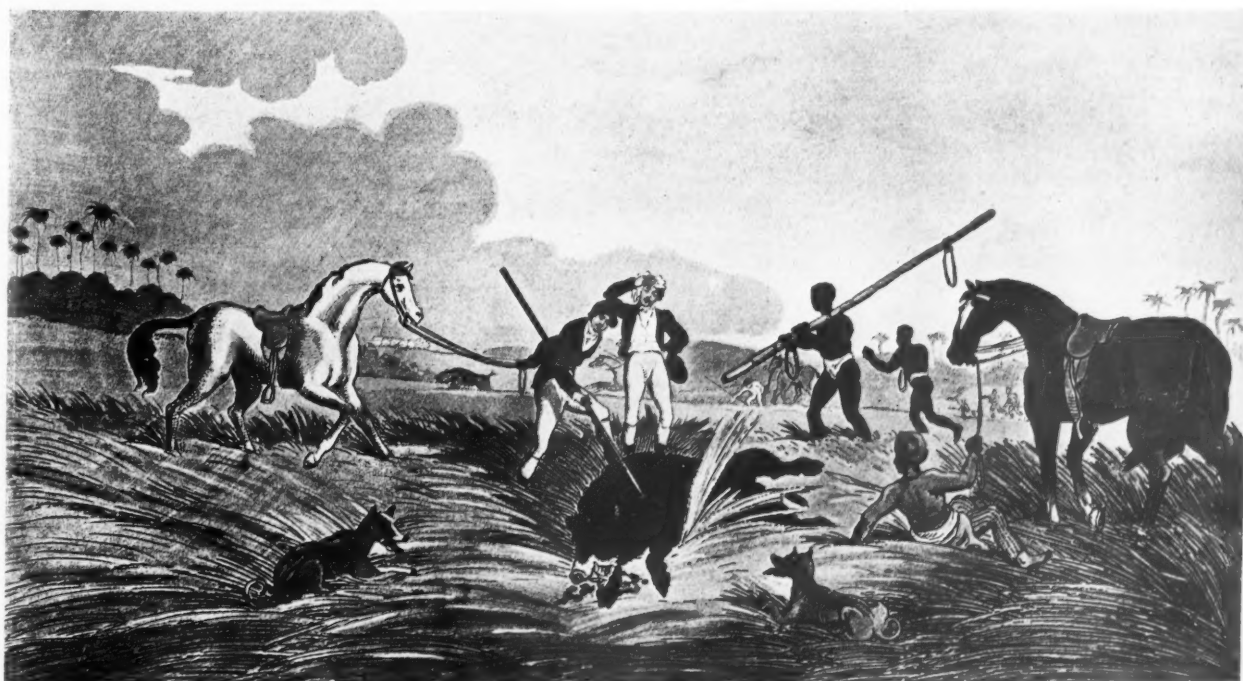


"THE CHASE AFTER A HOG."

RIGHT up on the top of Dartmoor is an inn where a room is decorated with delightful old coloured prints of early sporting days in India. There are the gaily dressed Georgian gentlemen, the rotund slate-coloured elephants, the ferocious Bengal tigers, and natives in every style of turbaned dress. The travelled motorist who stops at the inn cannot help being struck by the odd contrast they make between Indian sport of to-day and those far distant days when India was still under native rule, and the Honourable East India Company represented Britain in India.

The other day I came across a complete set of these same prints again; they are now on exhibition at the Sporting Gallery, where they stand cheek by jowl with pictures of sport to-day for quaint comparison. They represent a vanished age, a day when tigers teemed like rabbits, when elephants were of less account than horses, and shooting expeditions were not so much the joy of a single sportsman, but the massed endeavour of a band of skirmishers.

These prints are illustrations from a scarce and now valuable book. A century and a quarter ago Captain Thomas Williamson, who had served upwards of twenty years in Bengal, gave to the world a fat volume entitled "Oriental Field Sports," which deals with wild sports of the East, "the whole interspersed with a variety of original, authentic and curious anecdotes." The book is illustrated by Samuel Howitt, and from book and picture we can reconstruct an astonishingly live representation of sport in India at the close of the eighteenth century. The author betrays in his preface some anxiety lest readers might, in their ignorance, think that a little exaggeration had crept in here and there, but he hastens to reassure us, and we cannot but agree that "In a Publication so respectably patronised as is the present, and where detection might, through a variety of channels, easy of access, be immediately effected, neither credit nor profit could result, were the smallest attempt indulged in, to substitute falsehood for truth. That many matters may be considered marvellous, I freely admit."



After Samuel Howitt.

"THE DEAD HOG."

From the Exhibition at the Sporting Gallery.



"THE TIGER AT BAY."

A careful little preface like that was rather a necessity in those days, when a critic who doubted a military author's veracity had to consider that his words led to pistol duels in the cold of the morning.

Pig sticking was the leading sport, and it was cheerful exercise. We see the horseman out hog hunting (the newer, coarser phrase was not yet to come). Their dress is not what a modern outfitter would recommend for the climate, and their

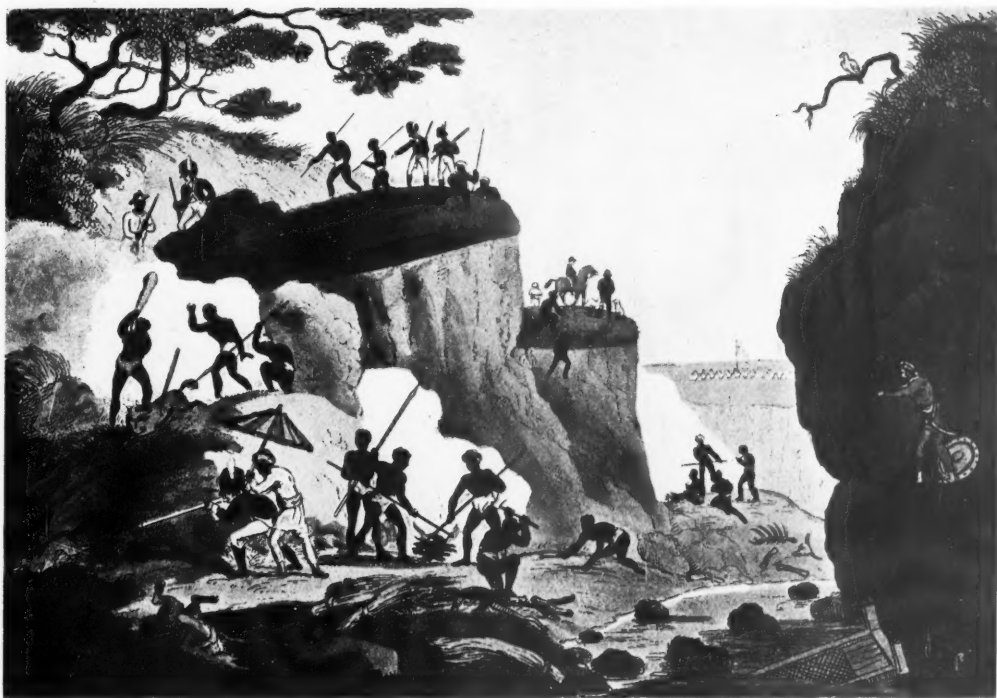
spears are formidable affairs. They used 8 ins. of blade, 2 ins. or 3 ins. of neck and another 8 ins. or so of pipe to receive the shaft. In the background the natives fly for safety, for "It frequently happens that, during a chase over the plain many persons may be seen cutting the grass. The hog, indignant and vindictive, seldom fails to deviate from his course to visit and disturb the poor men in their occupations; frequently, indeed, ripping them severely." It does not appear that in the robust temper of that



After Samuel Howitt.

"THE DEAD TIGER."

From the Exhibition at the Sporting Gallery.



"SMOKING WOLVES FROM THEIR EARTHS."

golden age compensation was thought necessary or legal proceedings imaginable. In general, we fear that the tone of this eighteenth century sportsman's comments on natives and native ways could not be approved of by any enlightened and progressive-minded politician of our time. On the other hand, there are soldiers of ripe experience who would not disagree with some of his comment.

The tiger was, seemingly, as common as the pig; but he sadly explains that tiger spearing is impossible, because horses, perhaps wiser than their riders, would not approach the beasts even when dead. "All animals that have once witnessed the spring of a tiger, which is usually accompanied by a most unpleasant bark, or eventually a snarl, such as freezes the blood of those around, become peculiarly averse to every object which reminds them of

the occurrence or in the least resembles the tiger's form and colour." On the other hand, if one disturbed a tiger while hog-hunting and left him or her alone, there was no danger from them.

Tigers have always been remarkable for the number of good stories fathered upon them, and this old book teems with anecdotes about tigers. One ate a postman every day for a fortnight, and at last carried off the post bag by mistake. Another sprang through the flames of a bonfire and carried off "a young gentleman of a respectable family and of the most amiable qualifications." To-day most sportsmen would condemn as a foolhardy idiot anyone who tried to shoot tiger with a muzzle-loading single-barrelled flintlock musket. Yet here, in these days of the seventeen-nineties, our great-great-grandparents, who



After Samuel Howitt.

"SHOOTING AT THE EDGE OF A JUNGLE."

From the Exhibition at the Sporting Gallery.

knew nothing of rifles, high velocities and repeating arms went cheerfully out tiger-shooting on the backs of their elephants, and shot their tigers with the regulation Brown Bess. The elephants were supplied, one to every officer, by the Honourable East India Company—ration elephants, so to speak, and they were, apparently, far less valuable than horses, which the officers had to pay for themselves.

Our author is sceptical on the possibility of shooting elephants, and hints that Monsieur Vaillant, who claimed to have shot wild elephants in Africa, was romantically inclined. "I should think I might with great safety venture a wager both that no native of Bengal, nor any European resident there would undertake such a piece of rashness as to go out shooting wild elephants—M. Vaillant performed his miracles in a wilderness without anyone to record his achievements, consequently he was obliged to be his own historian." On the other hand, some of his own stories about the sagacity and duplicity of elephants are among matters we must consider marvellous, but it is as teller of tiger tales that our author excels, for who could disbelieve the circumstantial story of how a Captain Rotton was unhorsed from his pad elephant as he knelt down to tusk a tiger. The latter turned belly upward to claw the elephant, and the sportsman was decanted on to the defenceless tummy of the tiger, which turned tail and fled. The real danger came in the mess afterwards, when Captain Rotton declared he "felt no apprehension," and in the face of chaff "his displeasure was rather excited," so that duels threatened. The India of those days must have been unhealthy enough without duelling, for they were a hard-drinking lot and "debauched" as seriously as they followed their sport. There was little medical knowledge, and a scratch from a tiger's claw usually meant death from lockjaw, but "of all diversions which most speedily sap the constitution, none can in my mind

compare with snipe shooting. . . . I can enumerate at least an hundred of my acquaintances who have sacrificed the most vigorous health to this very destructive sport, but who, strange to say, never could shake off the fatal habitude of indulging in what they neither were, nor could be, ignorant, was destroying them by inches."

From elephant and tiger we pass to lesser game—leopard, bear, wolf, deer and crocodile. Peacocks and game birds are discussed, and snakes and flying foxes are swept into the great captain's bag. You follow him in his reminiscences through a country where Western influence had yet to make itself felt, and you find him bewailing that India in eighteen hundred was nothing like it used to be—not half as good, my boy! You get odd glimpses of forgotten tragedies, and a curious sense that anyone who went out to India in those days went there without any idea of going home on leave. He was there for life or as long as his career lasted, and it was not a lazy life. I would like to believe that our old shikari returned famous for his liver, his tall stories and his lakhs of rupees, but I am afraid that, in the end, fortune passed the old sportsman by. There are laments for the days when a loan was easily got, some mention of shroffs, or native moneylenders, and then, too, his book was published in the war years when the shadow of Napoleon lay over Europe. It is still astonishingly readable; and, although his contemporary Colonel Peter Hawker's "Instructions to Young Shooters" ran to edition after edition in the early nineteenth century and became a classic among sporting books, this work is relatively little known. India was a strange, far-off land in those days, and though Colonel Thomas Thornton had discovered the unknown sporting country of Scotland in 1786, the age of big-game shooting expeditions was yet to come!

HUGH POLLARD.

THE CLEEK OF YESTERYEAR

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

GOLFERS are, like other mortals, easily swayed by fashion. Perhaps it is not fashion for its own sake that moves them so much as that constant and praiseworthy itch to improve by finding the eternal secret. And so, when some distinguished person plays with a club rather out of the common or puts an old club to a new use, he is likely to have swarms of imitators.

It is on this account that I am wondering whether the result of the Mixed Foursomes at Worplesdon may change the habits of golfers. Here was Mr. Roger Wethered, with magnificent self-denial, putting aside his peccant clubs of wood and sticking to his cleek off the tee, and doing it so successfully as, with Mlle. de la Chaume's assistance, to win the tournament. I hardly imagine that many golfers will, therefore, take to driving from the tee with iron clubs. It is too hard work; it takes too much fun out of the game (Mr. Wethered hated having to do it); and, save in the cases of players of quite exceptional power, it loses too much distance. Yet golfers can be sheep-like and foolish—even very good golfers. I saw one of the most remarkable of golfing feats, Mr. Jerome Travers's victory in the American Amateur Championship in 1913, when he was hitting his tee shots with a heavy iron. He won because he is a great golfer; he could hit a long way with that iron; he putted supremely well even judged by his own standards, and Garden City, the scene of the championship, is not—or was not then—a very long course. But he also won, I suspect, because he mesmerised some of his adversaries into doing the one thing that they ought not to have done, namely, playing for safety from the tee, and so sacrificing the one advantage—that of superior length—which they held over their relentless enemy.

It is, therefore, just possible that a few people may take to cleeks from the tee, forgetting the fact that their idol made a triumphant virtue out of a temporary and painful necessity. It is much more likely that golfers in general will use the cleek in its legitimate sphere, and it would probably be a good thing for many of them if they did. Beyond doubt, much of the glory of that noble club has now departed. We do not read in the descriptions of the matches as we used to do, "So and so played a grand cleek shot against the wind up to such and such a hole." There are few, if any, renowned cleek players. In short, where are the cleeks of yesteryear? I know, of course, that there are fine players who play fine cleek shots. Mr. de Montmorency has made his "push cleek" famous; we may even buy a copy of it with his illustrious initials on the back. But I am thinking, rather, of the long-handled cleek with which we used to play full-swinging, whole-hearted shots, such as some golfing pedagogues tell us we ought not to play. There are not many such shots nowadays. For this there are, no doubt,

some good reasons to be found in the changes that have come over the game. For one thing, cleeks used to be taken when lies were not good enough for wooden clubs. Now lies nearly always are good enough. Again, irons are much more powerful than they were, apart from the power given them by the modern ball. The club called No. 1 iron can be a terrific bludgeon, and the distance that some people can hit with one of them—Mr. Noel Layton comes into my head—is appalling. The club maker of to-day is also very skilful in making bullet-headed, round-soled spoons which many golfers find easier to play with than cleeks. The cleek, indeed, always had the reputation, possibly a rather unjust one, of being a fickle club and difficult to use. Perhaps Mr. Hilton, when at the very zenith of his fame, had something to do with it, for he said that he could not depend on his cleek, and he could certainly juggle with his spoon.

I admit, though it is a matter of no importance to anyone but myself, that I have been faithless to my cleek. I remember that I used to love one—or, rather, several—that succeeded each other. What is more, I won the first scratch medal I ever did win while driving with a cleek. That was not because I could not manage a driver, but because I had broken the only driver I possessed. My score was not so brilliant as to cause anyone to imitate me, for it was exactly 100. Still, it was a scratch medal and I was only fifteen, and I got for my trouble a silver candlestick supported on three golf clubs entwined with a laurel wreath, at once the most hideous and most treasured of my possessions. I possess a cleek now, a very fine old cleek which Jack Morris of Hoylake once gave me out of the kindness of his heart. The original shaft was of a prohibitive springiness; I had another put in, and that was almost too solid; and so it has happened that the cleek has been kept rather as an interesting object, prized for the giver's sake, and too seldom used. It was not raining as I am writing, I would throw down my pen and play some shots in the field with that cleek now.

The main object of taking to any club is the comparatively sordid one of winning holes. We might not win more holes if we took to a cleek, but we should, at any rate, gain from an æsthetic or even sensual point of view, because, unless my memory plays very false, I am sure that there is no sensation quite so ecstatic as that of hitting the ball perfectly clean with a cleek, and no sight so beautiful as that of the ball speeding away to the green. The ball goes—or, anyhow, used to go—with the most fascinating of all flights, starting low and then soaring to tower, and fall spent. A certain tee shot I once hit against the wind to the Cop hole at Hoylake comes suddenly back to me across the years, tingling sweetly in the memory. If this horrible rain does not stop soon, I shall really have to go out and practise in a macintosh.

MARY, THE STORY OF A GULL



"THAT IT WAS AN ADDLED EGG, AND CRACKED AT THAT, DID NOT MATTER."

MARY did not have "a little lamb whose coat was as white as snow," she only had an egg, olive-green, marked with brown, which she was just as proud of as the original Mary was of her lamb. That it was an addled egg, and cracked at that, did not matter, poor Mary doted on it, it was indeed her little lamb, and she sat on it through blazing sunshine and pouring rain, only leaving it when intruders drew nigh.

In defence of that wretched egg she flung herself screaming through the air, hurtling past your head on whistling wings, so close that you ducked involuntarily, for it seemed as if she must really hit you.

Mary, it remains to explain, was a gull, a common gull (the common gull is not common in Great Britain, breeding chiefly on the Scotch islands) whose home was on a Norwegian river, near to the Arctic circle. Trouble had been her lot, the following being her history as I made it out. In the early part of the year, when the warmth of spring had thawed the ice-bound Namsen, Mary, her mate and other gulls had come up from the sea. They inspected the usual nesting sites, including a gravel promontory, where later in the year yellow vetches would make a golden glory, and decided all was well. Mary and her mate got to business, they made a nest, she laid her eggs and began to sit on them, but the gulls had forgotten the river. A few warm days brought the snow down from the fjelds in raging brown flood, and the wide Namsen grew bigger and bigger. The water crept over the hingle, over the nest and eggs, over the rocks, and high up the banks, to spread on to the cultivated land. Mary flew trailing over the flood, but what good was that!

There was much snow on the fjelds, the river continued high, and the half-dozen pairs of gulls that had come up the Namsen to nest moped about disconsolately, went grub-hunting on the waterlogged meadows, or amused themselves in the purple dusk of the Norwegian night by hawking, like great white moths, for the insect throng that buzzed over the hurrying waters.

But Mary did not mope or waste her time. She made another nest, where the bank rose high above the river, and

in it laid an egg, just one egg, the egg, "Mary's little lamb"! It was quite original of her, for three is the number customary among her species. She was very proud of the wonderful egg, and at once began to sit upon it.

Then I came on the scene, with camera and photographing tent. Judging by Mary's hysterical language, as she flung herself screaming through the air, she did not like the look of me at all. She went round and round, up and down, wailing most piteously, yet with a note of abuse running through it all that suggested she was using more than a little Billingsgate.

Though she never got used to me, she soon accepted the hide as part of the natural surroundings, and it was from its shelter that I got still better acquainted with the lady. Once her hysterics were over she was perfectly charming, never keeping me waiting an unnecessary moment (the common gull is reputed a shy and difficult bird to photograph) and presenting a delightful sight as she returned to the precious egg. When the sun shone on her white plumage it was more

spotless than unsullied snow. The delicately grey shadows of her round breast and softly turned head were a joy to note. As a study in the play of sunlight on a white object she was wonderful. Her dark eye and greeny yellow beak, together with her light grey mantle and black-tipped primaries, enhanced her appearance; in fact, Mary was a darling. In what a motherly manner did she cuddle her egg beneath her, that futile egg which rattled when shaken and had a chip in its side.

Having settled down, she sat looking upon the river, which made a blue grey background for her. The pinkish grey gravel, the grey stones and dull soft green of the grass made a perfect setting; while the darker, brighter greenery of the tree-clad river banks, the sombre spruce forest in the distance, the touch of crimson where farm buildings gleamed through the trees, towered over by the fjelds, which raised purple snow-flecked heights against the blue sky, across which hurried clouds, now white, now grey with promise of rain, were all reflected in the racing river. But for no two consecutive seconds was the hurrying flood the same, sometimes glittering with sunshine, sometimes blue as the



"THE SHADOWS OF HER ROUND BREAST WERE A JOY TO NOTE."



"BACK CAME MARY—

sky above it, and sometimes carrying upon it fleets of yellow logs, to say nothing of boats here and there as they rowed steadily backwards and forwards harling for salmon.

Such was the view that Mary and I had, when we were not too preoccupied to look at it, for Mary kept cuddling and turning her egg, and I kept wondering how long it would be before my apparatus and I glissaded into the river. A gravelly bank never affords firm foothold, and this one most certainly was not affording much tent-hold! "Mary, my dear, you had better go and see your husband," I said as some more bank slipped from beneath me. Mary, with her perfect manners, went at once, and while she fled across the river I made things a bit more staple. I should have hated really to frighten her, and I fear she would have been alarmed if the tent and I had suddenly done a back somersault into the river—besides, I do not like cold water, and the Namsen looked so chilly!

Back came Mary, paying no attention to the bang of the camera shutter as I took a shot at her in the air, and settled down upon the egg, turning it and tucking it beneath her more fondly than ever.

Her mate came to see her, and they exchanged remarks while he stood by the nest for a few moments. Was he telling



— . . . AND SETTLED DOWN UPON THE EGG."

her that she spent too much time in the nursery and had better come for a little exercise with him? Not knowing gull language, I cannot say, but Mary turned her back upon him, settled herself upon the nest more determinedly than ever, and he spread his white wings and fled away.

He came back again when an intruding person had caused Mary to fly round in one of her hysterical outbursts, and joined her in shrieking abuse at the trespasser, but otherwise he did not worry much about her. He went off up the river and enjoyed himself, where, no doubt, he made one of the several gulls that I saw hawking for insects each night. It was a very pretty sight to see these gulls hovering over the river after flies, "daddy-longlegs," I think, and watch them wheeling and turning.

As for Mary, she had no thought but for the egg, only leaving when compelled to, and returning as quickly as possible. Days went by, one after another, lengthening into weeks, and still she cuddled her treasure beneath her. She was still sitting upon it the last time I saw her, still patiently brooding it in the hope of a chick that would never come, for by then it rattled worse than ever.

How did her vigil end? We shall never know, but I would not be surprised if she sat on it until, after the manner of addled eggs, it exploded! For poor Mary, though she was a perfect darling, was a little stupid too.

FRANCES PITT.

"MAORI, MAORI, QUITE CONTRARY"

THE first visit of the Maoris to London brought a large crowd to the match and plenty of "pretty maids all in a row," but our hopes of seeing a fine exhibition of the passing game as it should be played were doomed, for both the men from New Zealand and their opponents were in contrary mood and the ball seemed as elusive as gossamer in their hands. Certainly the exponents of "giving the ball air" were in their element; but the bubble reputation was exploded rather violently in more than one case. Indeed, this game illustrated one of the chief charms of Rugby football: its unexpectedness, and gave us all a splendid opportunity of surmising what *might* have happened if (a) the Harlequins had held their passes, (b) Hamilton-Wickes and Gibbs had been given more chances, (c) Potaka, the Maori centre three-quarter and best kicker, had not been hurt just after half-time. Those of us who had seen the Maoris before had expected to see them beaten by the Harlequins, who, as snappers-up of unconsidered trifles, are unequalled among Rugby clubs of to-day, but none of us thought that our visitors would deserve to be beaten by at least twenty or thirty points and would actually wind up only six points behind.

There is no doubt that the Maoris are a team of great possibilities; they have physique and pace and any amount of energy; some of their backs, notably Barclay, Falwasser, Phillips and Potaka, are good enough for any team, but they lacked cohesion and have very little idea of combination as we understand it to-day. It Potaka and Barclay had been playing in the centre for the Harlequins, or if Falwasser and Phillips had been playing outside such centres as Gwyn Nicholls and Gabe we should have seen some wonderful football. What the Maoris want is thorough coaching by experts—say by Daniell for scrummage work and by Gwyn Nicholls for back play; then they might develop into a really great side.

In the scrummage the Maori packing was very bad, and, although they got the ball quite often in the first half of the game, this was the fault of the Harlequins very largely, aided by rather doubtful methods of putting the ball into the scrummage; it sometimes went into the second row, a fault to which the referee was inclined to be too lenient. In Falwasser the Maoris have a second Stegmann, whose wing three-quarter play for Paul Roos' South African team still remains vividly in the memory of all who saw it. Falwasser, with his leaps and darts, was a typical "Springbok"; he is the most polished three-quarter in the side. Barclay is clearly the mainspring of the Maoris' back play; he was always on the ball, and was better, I thought, when playing in Potaka's place in the centre than when in the unaccustomed position of rover. Against Somerset he played at five-eighths, and that is probably where he shines to greatest advantage. Pelham, the full-back, was more than useful, but he missed Wakefield badly when the latter scored.

As for the winners, they thrilled us and exasperated us by turns; they showed us glimpses of Rugby at its best, and handball at its worst. The redeeming features of the afternoon were a wonderful try by Wakefield, who was in his happiest mood, and some fine runs by Hamilton-Wickes, which deserved a better fate than they got and made us long for more of them. This was the real Hamilton-Wickes, not his weaker brother whom we saw last year; he went for the line as if nothing could stop him, and his old swerve made a welcome re-appearance. Gibbs, on the other wing, had few chances of showing his good points, while his weak points were too apparent. Laird at stand-off half was brilliant but erratic; he has not the hands of a Kittermaster as yet, but his defence was often admirable.

The Harlequin full-back played the best game of his career so far; he was not severely tested in tackling, but if he can

match this with his kicking he will have a strong claim for consideration in the England team. His kicking last Saturday had length and accuracy, and his fielding was almost faultless. Worton played his usual rather stolid, rather slow game; but he, also, was fine in defence. Wakefield's try was a football epic, the sort of thing that will never be forgotten by those who saw it. The rest of the Harlequin

pack were neat without being gaudy. H. L. Price is playing himself back into his old form, though his knee still seems to give him trouble; and Chick is, as ever, a hard worker, though inclined to be too impetuous. Even if the football was disappointing, it must be confessed that there was never a dull moment—and it has given us all something to think about.

LEONARD R. TOSSWILL.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

THERE is something startling in the suggestion that after thirty years of careful experimental research work in relation to the manuring of grassland, there has been introduced to British agriculturists in the present season a system which bids fair to revolutionise not only manuring but farming as a whole. Reference has been previously made to the new system in these columns, but at the time it was too early to speak with accurate knowledge of the probable results. Nevertheless, the soundness of the theory was accepted, and after a season's trial it is now possible to speak with more authority.

For our new knowledge of grassland manuring we are indebted to Dr. Warmbold, who during the war was Minister of Agriculture for Prussia, and who had previously been endeavouring to increase the stock-taking capacity of grassland at Hohenheim, which is some 1,200ft. above sea-level. Acting upon the theory that grass in its young stages of growth contains its maximum supply of nutriment, Dr. Warmbold conceived the plan of stimulating the production of grass by a general manuring, including nitrogen and rotational grazing in order to make the most of the grass produced. The results of this system are that whereas prior to 1916 1.4 acres were required for the maintenance of a cow weighing 1,100lb. from the end of April to the beginning of October, by 1918 only half an acre per cow was required. In other words, the stock-carrying capacity of the land was almost trebled. The results were so far reaching that the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation decided to lay down experimental areas in Britain during the past season, and as a result agriculturists have been deeply impressed with the achievements.

Naturally, the German system has been closely copied, but the chances are that it will be even more successful in this country. The practice of the system demands first of all the division of part of the grassland into at least six or eight plots of approximately equal size. The actual size must of necessity depend upon the size of farm and the number of stock to be carried. On Sir Alfred Mond's farm at Melchet Court in Hampshire the plots are 1 to 1½ acres in area, but 4 to 5 acre plots are regarded as approaching the ideal. This in the majority of cases necessitates fencing existing fields, and the fencing should as far as possible be capable of turning all the ordinary farm stock, *viz.*, cattle, horses and sheep. Here, again, the question of water supply is important, and it is an advantage if water can be laid on so that the stock can have *ad lib.* supplies. Then, too, it is an advantage if each plot has a separate exit, so as to avoid taking stock through other plots. This, naturally, means that some existing fields are better adapted for remodelling than others, and the choice of the right fields naturally is of importance.

Having suitably fenced the area, the next matter concerns manuring. The Germans maintain that the right balance of manuring is important, and it seems that this is varied according to the condition of the soil. It must be emphasised that a complete manuring is regarded as essential, which means that nitrogen, phosphates and potash are applied, while lime must not be overlooked should this be deficient in the soil. The nitrogenous manuring, however, holds the key to the rapid stimulation of nutritious growth. Suitable quantities of phosphates and potash are supplied by the application of 3 cwt. of superphosphate and 3 cwt. of kainit, these being applied in autumn. There is a fairly wide choice of phosphatic manures which can all be interchanged when their use has proved satisfactory. Thus, in some of the wetter districts the finely ground North African mineral phosphate has given good results, and possesses the additional advantage of being cheap per unit of phosphate of lime. There are also numerous mineral phosphates sold under proprietary names, but in general these hold no advantage over the finely ground North African phosphates. The quantity of nitrogenous manure applied is heavy, working out at the equivalent of 5 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia per acre. This amount is usually applied in about four applications, though the summer dressings can be in the form of nitrate of lime or urea, which latter was used in Germany. Thus, the initial dressing of 1 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia can be given along with the other manures in autumn, and the second dressing at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre must follow a rotational order starting with the first plot to be grazed, at the beginning of February, the other plots subsequently being manured at intervals of ten to fourteen days after each other in order to stimulate a rotational supply of grass. Then after each plot has been subsequently grazed a fresh application of nitrogenous manure is made, and so on through the grazing season.

The grazing of the plots constitutes an important part of the system. The ideal plan is to stock at the rate of ten to twelve cows or bullocks per acre, so as to eat down the grass in four or five days. This period, however, does not entirely remove all the edible herbage, and it is customary therefore to follow with half the number of dry cows or young stock for the purpose of cleaning up. The aim should always be to put the stock on to grass which is not more than 4ins. to 5ins. high.

It can be well understood that the possibilities of the system are enormous. On Mr. Brunton's farm in North Yorkshire an area of 27 acres which previously carried twenty-two cows during the grazing season has this year carried some sixty-six head of cows. In the case of Sir Alfred Mond's 9½ acres, which previously carried seven animals, twenty-three dairy cows and fifteen Welsh bullocks have been carried this season, although a certain fouling of the ground was apparent. In Cumberland, 24 acres were carrying seventy-nine cattle and a hundred sheep in the middle of the grazing season. The fact which stands out above everything else in relation to this new system is the grassland does not deteriorate because it is properly grazed, while its stock-carrying capacity is far beyond its previous possibilities. Much more is bound to be heard of this system when it becomes better known, and it will probably have an important influence on farming as a whole.

THE POTATO POSITION.

The Agricultural Market Report of the Ministry of Agriculture estimates the total production of potatoes in England and Wales this year to be about 2,708,000 tons, which is some half a million tons below that of last year, and which, with Scotland's quota added, makes a total production of about 3,630,000 tons. The supply of tubers, therefore, will assume more normal proportions and, taking all things into account, this will be more favourable from the grower's viewpoint. As far as predictions can be made, it is anticipated that the supply will not be fully equal to the demand. Hence prices are likely to advance, a change which will not be unwelcome.

At the moment potato prices are not very high, but this is largely because growers have experienced a good many diseased crops, and so are anxious to push these tubers on the market, as they cannot be stored for long in the clamps. It is, however, the proportion of sound storable tubers which will ultimately influence prices, though in this connection previous experience has indicated that this provides the opportunity for Continental growers to make shipments on a profitable basis. These in turn are not viewed with any satisfaction by English growers anxious to compensate themselves for sales made at low prices earlier in the season. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the principal potato-growing countries on the Continent have not got any considerable surplus of potatoes, the crops in most cases being below those of the past few years. The general complaint appears to be small crops and small-sized tubers.

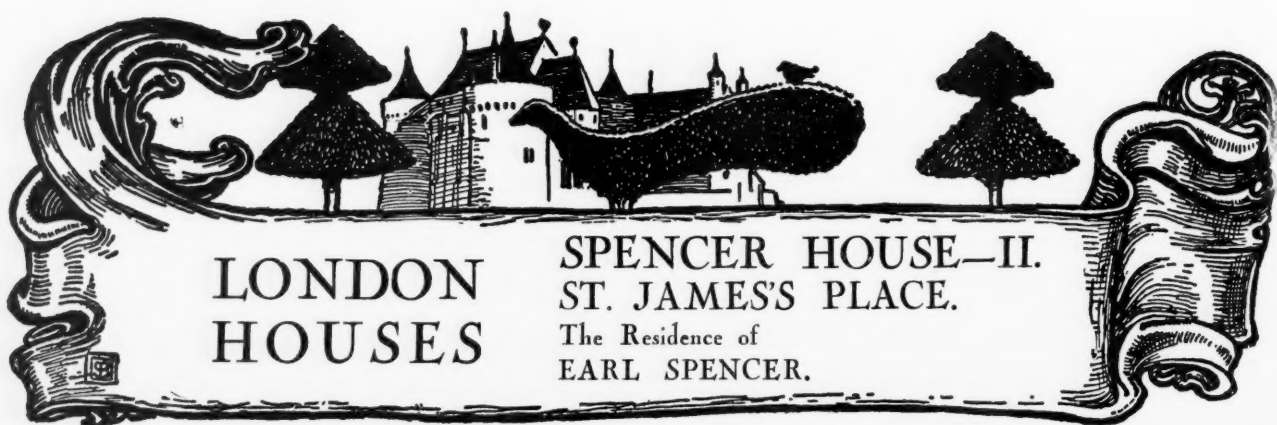
THE ART OF SHEEP FEEDING.

It is very singular that though sheep are so very numerous in this country and have always occupied a foremost place among farm stock, that relatively little accurate knowledge obtains as to correct feeding. Sheep are often the victims of circumstance, but it is only reasonable to suggest that they need equally as much care in regard to rations as dairy cows, pigs or fattening beasts, though the position is complicated by various factors. With competition becoming keener and with supplies for consumers available from other sources, feeders are not in the same independent position which was once the case. Excuses, too, are often made that sheep play a dual role and that what is lost in one direction is made up in another. This view can hardly be regarded as the right one to hold in these days, for the object should be to realise a profit on the flock in addition to effecting an improvement in the fertility of the light arable soils with which sheep are so closely identified. Indeed, with the knowledge we now possess, it is very problematic whether a farmer would be justified in losing money on feeding sheep for the sake of securing a higher output of cereals. Carried a stage further, it is equally essential that the profits derived from feeding should be as large as possible, and it is here where the feeders' art begins to function.

MILK-RECORD WEIGHINGS.

During the course of the Dairy Show, two breed societies discussed the question of the weekly weighing of milk yields as distinct from daily weighings. In the case of the English Guernsey Society, strong exception was taken to weekly weighings, and for the purpose of granting advanced register certificates, records obtained from daily weighings only are to be recognised.

When the same question was raised in the Dairy Shorthorn Associations' meeting, the argument was advanced that the time was not opportune for making daily weighings compulsory, as the object at the moment is to encourage an extension of the milk-recording movement. Any tendency to create difficulties at this juncture would probably have the effect of dwarfing interest. Thus members are left to practice either daily or weekly weighings according to their own convenience.



UNTIL quite recently every house in England decorated during the latter half of the eighteenth century was attributed to the brothers Adam, and it is only during the last few years, due mainly to the researches published in *COUNTRY LIFE*, that the names and works of the other architects of that period are being brought to light. Henry Holland, Matthew Brettingham the younger, James Wyatt and Thomas Leverton were each one enjoying large practices, and in their day were as well known as Robert Adam. There was, however, one man whose reputation at that time stood out by itself on all matters connected with art, but who is now very nearly forgotten—and his name is James Stuart. Born in 1708, in extreme poverty, he earned enough money to keep his family from penury by painting fans; continuing this occupation until the death of his mother in 1741 enabled him to go to Italy, where he had the good fortune to meet Sir James Gray, then envoy in Venice—the benefactor of penniless artists and the brother of General Gray, who, as we have seen, designed the exterior of Spencer House. Stuart's companions were Nicholas Revett and Gavin Hamilton, who afterwards bought works of art in Italy for such great collectors as Lord Lansdowne and Lord Spencer, and it is supposed that it was Hamilton who initiated the suggestion of Stuart's and Revett's going to Greece. These two, in due course,

set out for Athens and were the first to make detailed drawings and measurements of the temples and other antiques throughout that country. On arriving home at the beginning of 1755, Stuart found himself famous, and was dubbed "Athenian"—a name by which he has been called ever since. It was he who received all the credit for the "Antiquaries of Athens"—the first volume of which was published with the help of the Society of the Dilettanti in 1762. This, naturally, annoyed Revett and caused a quarrel between the partners, which, with other reasons, delayed the publication of any further volumes for many years. A mania for Grecian decoration followed the publication of this book, and Stuart's fortune was immediately made. Lord Anson procured for him the post of surveyor of Greenwich Hospital—where he re-built the chapel after a fire—and employed him at Shugborough in Staffordshire as well as to build his new house in St. James's Square—now No. 15. This is supposed to be the first house built in the Grecian style in England and also Stuart's first attempt at designing and decorating, for up till then he seems essentially to have been a painter. This house, the interior of which was slightly altered by Wyatt in 1794, is most successful, both as to the proportions of its rooms and their decorations, and would make a much more liveable home than Adam's edifice, No. 22 of the same square, which strikes the critic as being both cold, stiff and formal. Besides



Copyright.

1.—THE GREAT ROOM, LOOKING NORTH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

2.—THE GREAT ROOM, LOOKING SOUTH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Lord Anson, Stuart's patrons included Lord Rockingham, who employed him at Wentworth Woodhouse, Lord Eardley, Lord Camden and Lord Holderness, whose house in Park Lane—the precursor of the present Londonderry House—was also decorated by him. His own residence was in Leicester Square, where the Rockingham Whigs were in the habit of holding weekly meetings to discuss Grecian literature and art, though the Tory gossips naturally declared that the topics discussed were political. So it will be seen that he was essentially a Whig architect, whereas Robert Adam, a Tory Member of Parliament, was employed by Lord Bute and his followers. Stuart also designed a temple for Lord Lyttelton at Hagley, as well as No. 22, Portman Square, for the famous Mrs. Montagu,

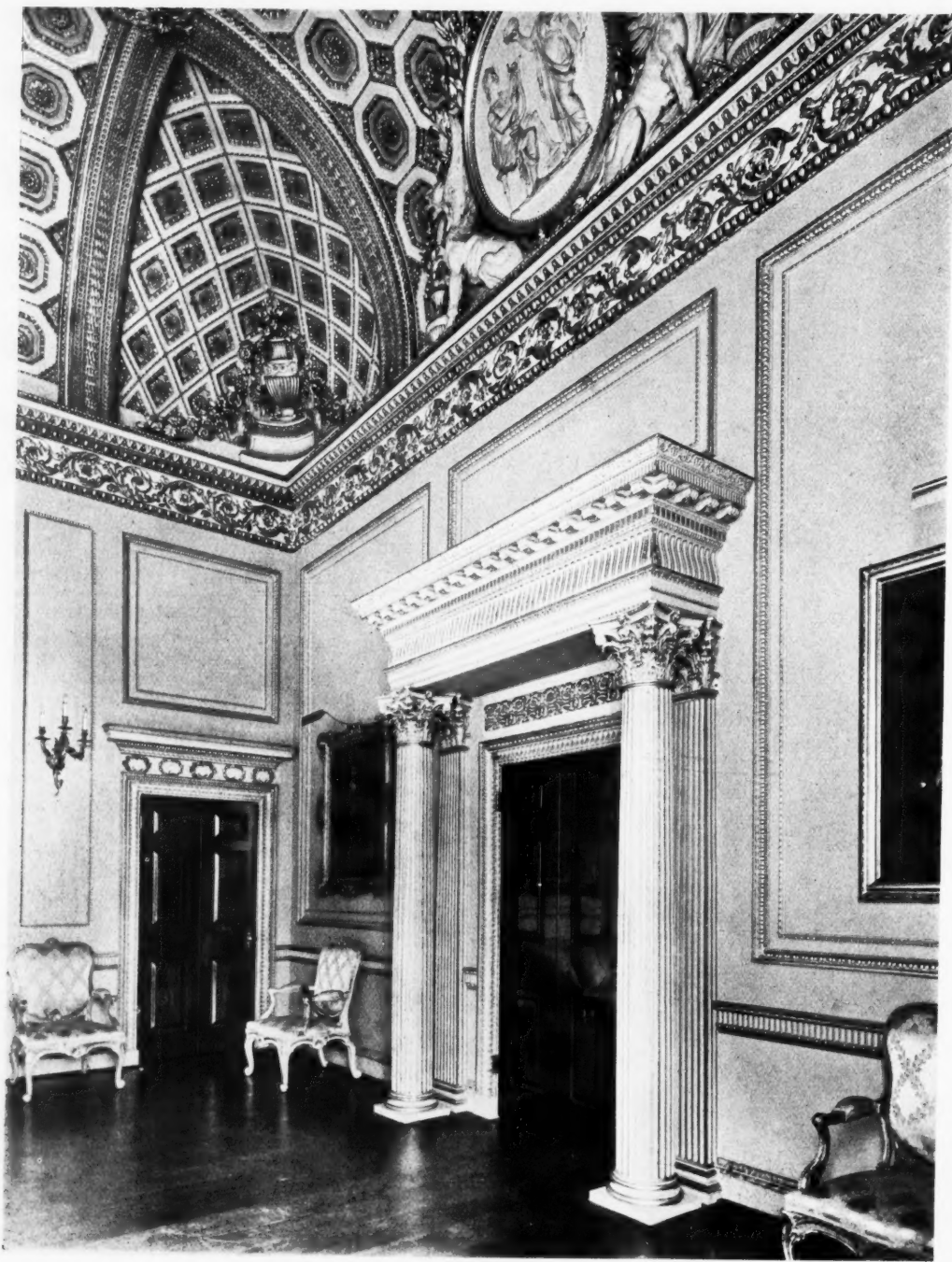
lazy, prevaricating and unbusinesslike. We have seen how it took him nearly seven years to bring out the first volume of his book; but the second volume did not appear until after his death in 1788. Mrs. Montagu complains that her architect kept her waiting an hour for an appointment; and Lord Villiers, writing to Lady Spencer in November, 1765, says: "I called upon Stuart the other morning; he said he was going to St. James's Place immediately and that he hoped the Bow Window would be finished this week but I fancy he sometimes says the thing which is not, for I understood him that he had been several times there lately, and upon enquiry I learnt of Ben, the porter, that he had never seen him since your Ladyship was in town." In the previous year the same correspondent

writes that Lord Spencer's steward "seems to take pains . . . to keep Stuart close to his business."

From the foregoing accounts, it is obvious that he was a very difficult man to deal with, and we are also told by Mrs. Montagu that he was fond of the bottle. In those days it was the custom for architects to discuss matters with their subordinates in taverns, and Stuart's frequenting the Feathers in Leicester Square is specially mentioned in "A Book for a Rainy Day"; this, no doubt, led to much drinking, though we have no further evidence than Mrs. Montagu's of his doing so to excess.

When Stuart actually became associated with the decoration of Spencer House is uncertain, but in the Soane Museum is a sketch by his friend Robert Adam of a "Cornice in the South Dressing Room of Mr. Spencer's House by Mr. S." This proves his association to have begun before 1761, for Mr. Spencer was created a peer early in that year. The house was first inhabited in 1760, though the rooms on the first floor will have been devoid of all decoration then, and it seems that they were more or less left unfinished until Lord and Lady Spencer went abroad in June, 1763, though, even on their return in November, 1764, they were not completed. We find Lord Spencer writing from Althorp,

December 25th, 1765, to Sir William Hamilton in Naples: "However though I have taken up again my hunting rage, I have not lost y^e taste I acquired in Italy for Vertu. I have been bidding through your namesake, Gavin Hamilton, at Rome for a very fine picture there but in vain. He has, however, succeeded in purchasing for me some little marbles that are very clever. I shall be very glad if you can get y^e Mercury's Head. My house in Town is at last near being finished, and I believe will be fit to open next spring. As I have an aversion to China and Japan, I shall endeavour to furnish it as much as possible with this sort of things."



Copy-right.

3.—END OF THE GREAT ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

which is of much later date than his other works and is not nearly so successful. It is odd that a man with his reputation was not employed more, though it is probable that there are further works of his, whose provenance are given to Adam and whose ceilings to Angelica Kauffmann, to Cipriani or to Zucchi. But the secret may, I think, be found in Stuart himself. We have seen how he had to work in his youth to save himself and his family from starvation, and how he had suffered great hardships during the many years he was abroad, so when he came home, a middle-aged man and famous, with enough money to render him comfortable for the rest of his life, he became



4.—THE ANTE-ROOM.

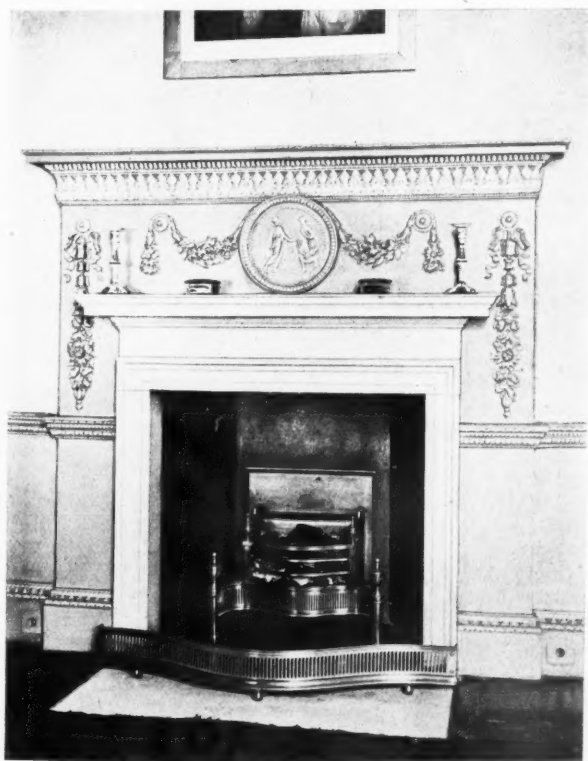
Unfortunately, no contemporary letter or diary makes any mention of the first opening of the complete house, neither can I find any criticism of the house, hostile or otherwise. Horace Walpole does not once allude to it, nor does Mrs. Delany after the first time she saw the commencement of the building operations; but we can find the former's opinion of Stuart's painting from an MS. account of Lord Spencer's house at Wimbledon, kindly communicated by Dr. Paget Toynbee: "A Closet ornamented and painted by Stuart—the ornament; in a good antique taste. A Hymen, the Allegro and Pensive, so, on the ceiling and in compartments, villainously painted." This room was burnt with the rest of Wimbledon Park in 1783.

On arriving at the landing of the main staircase, the door immediately before you leads to the ante-room (Fig. 4), which is quite a simple room, with a plain ceiling, and a frieze consisting of vases and rosettes. The walls will originally have been covered with damask, but are now panelled. The frieze, which is repeated in Lord Spencer's dressing-room, closely resembles Stuart's design in the two ground-floor rooms of Lord Anson's house. In his account of Spencer House Arthur Young calls this the Music room, which leads, on the left, to the drawing-rooms and, on the right, to Lord and Lady Spencer's apartments. The chimneypieces in these two latter rooms are worthy of note because that in the dressing-room (Fig. 7) is essentially "Stuartian," the cornice of white marble being supported by pillars of Sienna, and the capitals of rather unusual type commonly affected by him; that in the bedroom (Fig. 6) is an illustration of a very attractive way of ornamenting a simple chimneypiece, for the surround is a plain moulded piece of white



5.—THE RED DRAWING-ROOM.

marble, surmounted by a shelf. Above this is an extension of painted wood surmounted by a cornice of acanthus leaves; between this and the marble is a circular medallion carved with figures, from which issue garlands of fruit and flowers; there is also a swag hanging from the cornice to the surbase moulding. Arthur Young mentions the beds (which were burnt at Wimbledon), as well as the furniture, as being "very finely carved and inlaid." Some of these latter pieces are now at Althorp and are very fine. On the left of the ante-room is the Red Drawing-room (Fig. 5), which occupies the north-west corner of the house, one window looking into the street and the other over the park. This originally was Lady Spencer's dressing-room, though in the eighteenth century the term dressing-room signified what nowadays we call a boudoir or sitting-room. Young describes this room as being "fitted up with great taste, scarce anything can be more beautiful than the mosaic ceiling, the cornices and all the ornaments. The Chimney Piece is finely designed and admirably executed; it is of white marble wrought with the utmost taste and beautifully polished, over its cornice are festoons of the lightest carving and two eagles with a very fine basso relievo of carving. In the centre the pictures are disposed with great elegance and hung up by ribbons of gilt carving." He concludes by describing the pictures. "The Ribbons" have, unfortunately, disappeared, and the walls have long been hung with crimson damask. The ceiling, no longer "mosaic," but cream and gold, is very much in the Adam style, and it was originally intended that the eight circular ornaments, which now are plain, should be painted. This will have been omitted either for reasons of economy or on account



6.—IN LADY SPENCER'S BEDROOM.



7.—IN LORD SPENCER'S DRESSING-ROOM.



Copyright.

8.—THE PAINTED ROOM, LOOKING NORTH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

9.—THE BOW WINDOW IN THE PAINTED ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

of Stuart's dilatoriness—probably the latter is the correct surmise, for Mrs. Howe, in August, 1763, first writes to Lady Spencer: "I am sorry to hear your house is yet no farther—it is horribly provoking"; and in the following March again: "Mr. Howe and I carried Lord Huntingdon to see yr. house in St. James's Place t'other day—the ceilings go on very well—none of the compartments in your dressing room are yet begun." The glass "Lustre" or chandelier is contemporary and is almost a replica of the one in the Painted Room.

Through the mahogany door, seen in the illustration, we pass to the Great Room or ballroom (Figs. 1, 2 and 3). We can estimate the exact date of this magnificent room from Lord Villiers' letters to Lady Spencer. On May 4th, 1763, he writes: "Other news I heard none yesterday except



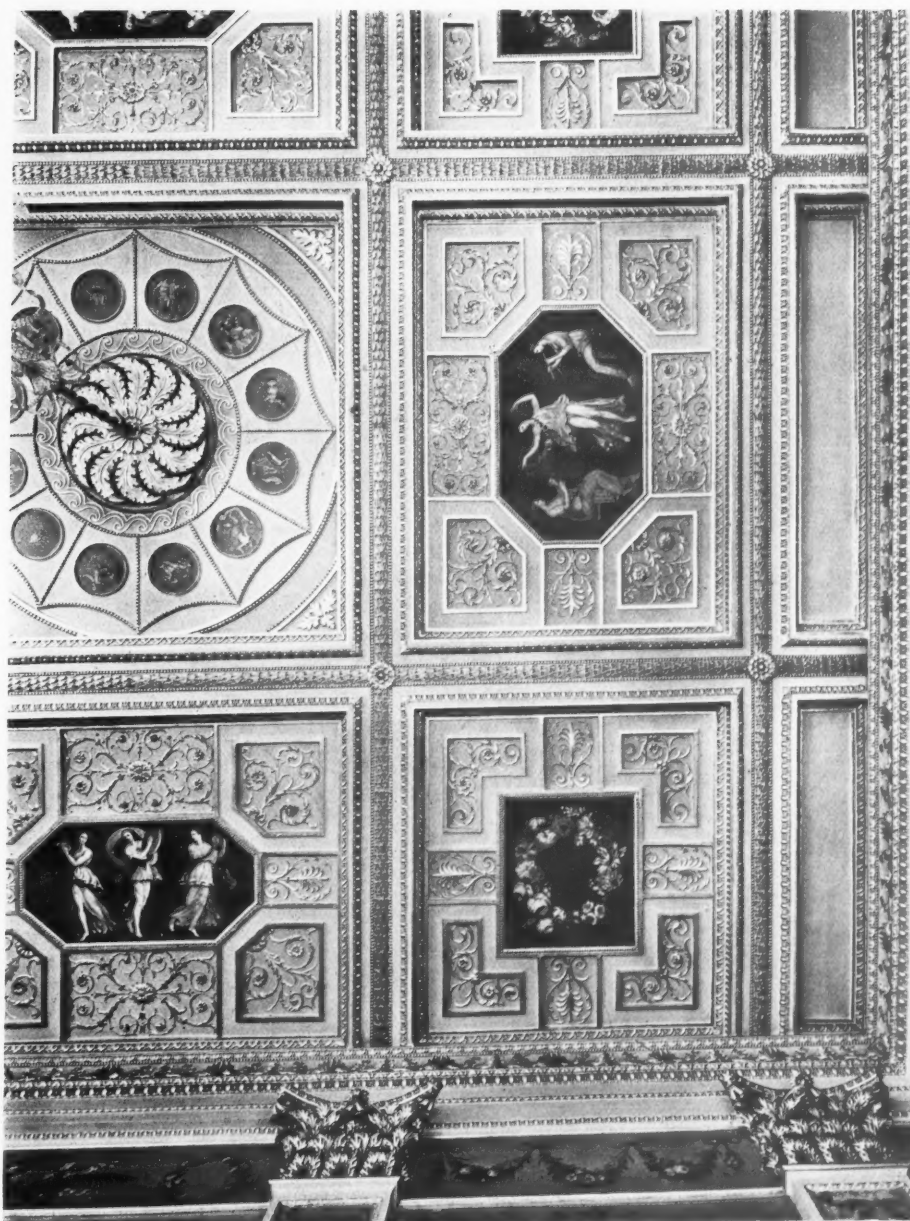
10.—DOOR FURNITURE IN STATE ROOMS.

that Stuart has got the gout and that the estimate of the plastering work alone of the ceiling intended for your Great Room amounts to £480. This I had from Lord Chief Justice Pratt in whose company I dined." And on February 1st, 1764, he informs her that "I called the other day in St. James's Place and had the pleasure to find the ceiling in the Great Room quite finished and ready for the gilders. The rest of the works go on with much expedition as possible . . . they have been very unlucky in their weather for the drying of the ceiling which will have delayed the gilding a little but that will be only of a few days. The other rooms go on too and as far as can be seen of them, the ornaments appear rich and in good taste." Arthur Young's description of the ceiling tallies with its present-day appearance except that the four large medallions were then gilt are now



Copyright. 11.—CEILING OF BOW WINDOW IN PAINTED ROOM.

"C.L."

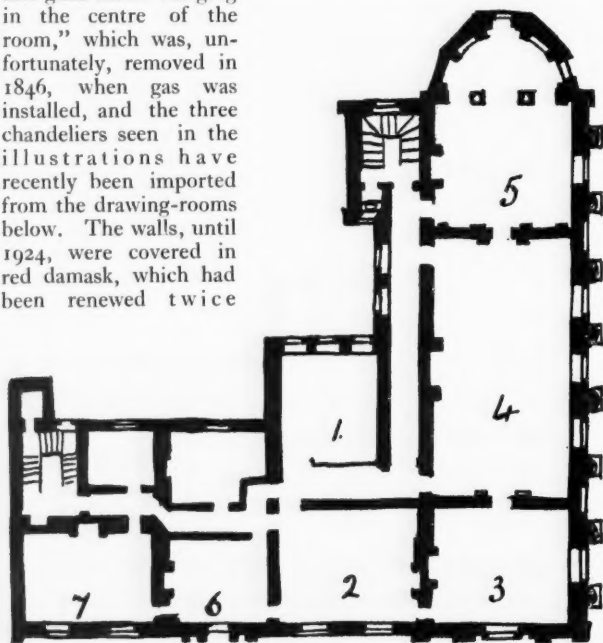


Copyright.

12.—CEILING OF PAINTED ROOM.
The signs of the Zodiac appear above the chandelier.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

white. The chimneypiece is a replica on a larger scale of that in the front drawing-room of Lord Anson's house, formerly said to be by Flaxman. As he was only nine years old in 1764, this attribution is an impossibility. On it we see two of the many small marbles Lord Spencer purchased to ornament his house owing to his "aversion to China and Japan." "The door cases," Young tells us, "exceedingly elegant, their cornices supported by pillars finely carved and gilt with the same mixture of green as in the ceiling." These door-cases (Fig. 3), whose design bears some affinity to Adam's famous ivory and ormolu ones in the drawing-room at Syon executed a few years later, have only been restored quite recently to their original size and importance, for when the two large canvases by Guido and Andrea Sacchi were brought from Wimbledon to be hung at one end of the room soon after the completion of the house, they were found to be too large for the wall, so to make room the pillars were bodily removed and the entablature cut in half and fixed over the architrave in a similar way to the doors at the sides of the room. Young draws attention to the chimneypiece, the console tables, and the pier glasses "of a large size, single plates and the frames carved in the most exquisite taste," and concludes by admiring the "exceeding fine glass lustre hanging in the centre of the room," which was, unfortunately, removed in 1846, when gas was installed, and the three chandeliers seen in the illustrations have recently been imported from the drawing-rooms below. The walls, until 1924, were covered in red damask, which had been renewed twice



13.—PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

1, Staircase; 2, ante-room; 3, Red Drawing-room; 4, Great Room; 5, Painted Room; 6, Lord Spencer's dressing-room; 7, Lady Spencer's bedroom.

since Stuart's day—once by Henry Holland in 1785, and again in 1846. As this silk was in tatters, the room had to be re-done, and is now panelled in light green, bearing out the green in the ceiling, which is the original colour. Four Rubens portraits adorn the walls, besides two unknown Dutch ones and a man by Rootius. Two of the huge canvases formerly on these walls were procured with the greatest difficulty. Gavin Hamilton's first letter on the subject to be preserved is dated May, 1765, when he had already been looking all over Italy for some time, and he was unable to find two suitable pictures until May, 1768. He had then found two Guercinos of King David and the Samian Sybil at the Casa Loccatelli at Cesena, which were immediately purchased; but, during the various negotiations before he found these pictures, much dishonesty and deception, as well as much bribery, were necessary before he was able to remove pictures from Italy.

The room at the south end of the house, with the bow window, is the Painted Room (Figs. 8, 9 and 11), on which Stuart will have been allowed a free hand. In its entirety and as a sitting-room it is ideal, the shape being perfect, the colours of the walls and ceiling restful, and the view from the windows delightful. But if it is looked into closely, many of the ornaments are absurd and many of the designs "villainously painted." Arthur Young describes it minutely. "The next room is to me a Phoenix . . . on one side is a bow window ornamented with the most exquisitely carved and gilt pillars you can conceive, the walls and ceiling are painted in compartments by Mr. Stuart in the most beautiful taste, even the very scrolls and festoons of the slightest sort, which are run between the square and circular compartments, are executed with the minutest elegance. The ground of the whole is green and the general effect more pleasing than can be conceived. Nothing can be lighter or more beautiful than the chimneypiece, the frieze contains a most exquisite painting representing the Aldobrandian Marriage which without variety or glare of colours has all the harmony of the utmost power. . . . I should observe that two of the small compartments of the wall are landscapes let into it with no other than the painted frame of the divisions, one represents a waterfall and the other a bridge over a stream, both fine. Remember to observe the peacock's feathers over one of the glasses, the turtles on a wreath of flowers, and the magpies on bunches of grapes; they are very beautiful and the deception of the first extraordinary, the bold relief of such slight strokes does honour to the pencil of the artist. The looking glass window is a piece of taste and has an happy effect." The doors to this and the other rooms are of the finest mahogany most beautifully carved, and the door furniture (Fig. 10) is in keeping and typical of the time, and, though the design usual to this period was a horizontal one along the door, these are vertical in the shape of an "S," in allusion to the name of the proprietor.

A great deal of difference exists between our ancestors and us in the way of going about the building of a house, for the present-day tendency is to concentrate first on the decoration, whereas they thought first of proportion, and it is very unusual to find ill-proportioned rooms in an eighteenth century house, though in modern ones it is not so unusual. On going through the rooms of Spencer House, a critic might, perhaps, not care for the style of the decoration; but could he say one word of criticism at their proportions? Another difference between the eighteenth century and the present day is the choice of colours for a London house: in most modern houses we find oak panels and other light-absorbing shades; but our ancestors, realising the natural gloom of London, invariably shunned dark colours and used light reds, greens, blues and creams. They also picked out the ornaments in different shades or in gold to brighten the effect even farther. It is often said that works of art of the highest order always remain in fashion and are admired by each generation in turn. This is also true of Spencer House, for there have been praises of its beauty at all periods since its building; but the greatest proof is that neither the decorations nor the furniture have been materially altered, for in 1785 we find Henry Holland only renewing and repairing; and also in 1846—that most vandalistic of periods—very few alterations were made beyond repairs.

Spencer House is a good example of the magnificent days when the Whig magnates were at the height of their power, when taste for "vertu" was a necessary accomplishment, when every portion of the house and its contents was thought out as a whole to the smallest item, and when craftsmanship was carried to a wonderful degree. But, though much depended on the designers and workmen, much also depended on the patron, and it is to the taste of John and Georgiana, Earl and Countess Spencer that we owe this interesting and untouched example of an eighteenth century London house. SPENCER.

SIGHT

Down in the wood I met a man who said:
"Autumn, alas, is here, with damp decay,
Brown falling leaves from trees that groan and sway.
Beauty is dead . . . is dead."

But I went out to-day, and found the sun
Just breaking through a dim mysterious mist;
And everywhere the first white frost had kiss'd
The grass-tips, one by one.

I felt upon my face the stinging press
Of sharper air, that stirred and fired my blood;
Making my light heart sing with a full flood
Of causeless happiness.

Colours that wake the very soul in me
Blazed from the vivid trees, yellow and red.
But—"Autumn, alas, is here" was all he said,
Who had not eyes to see. B. HILLYARD.

"COMPANY, VILLAINOUS COMPANY . . . !"

A FINE night, an object, a companion, and a horse which is a comfortable ride—these four are the essentials which are capable of making a peace-time ride throughout the night one of the most pleasant of undertakings. Unfortunately, the English climate, civilisation, men and horses, between them, conspire to make it a pleasure very hard to enjoy. How pleasant a thing it *could* be was first borne in upon me during a ride at night across Salisbury Plain, made in company with a man who, to do him justice, must have hated me quite as much as I hated him, while it lasted.

A number of us had been told to ride, in pairs, upon various compass bearings, so arranged that we were all to finish up at the same point, having covered, in every case, the same distance. The bad compass-readers and bad horsemen would, it was explained, take a longer time to complete the journey than would the moderately good ones.

Either we were drawn in pairs, by lot, or nobody else would ride with me: I think the latter, for when I heard who was to be my companion I remember feeling the resentment which one does feel against a man who has done you a kindness which you are not in a position to reject. I had looked forward to this ride, I was intensely anxious to be first home—and now I discovered that my partner was to be the one man of all those competing who was mentally incapable of reading a compass, physically unable to control his horse, and morally deficient of any adequate sense of shame that these things should be so. We might have agreed to go our separate ways, but the conditions stipulated that the riders should proceed, and must arrive, in pairs: "Company, villainous company has been the spoil of me"—with an intelligent pessimism I foresaw that I should require to remember something of Falstaff's utterances more lurid than this if I was to be able to explain myself to the umpires and to my own satisfaction when it was all over.

That night the name of "Porton Firs" became indelibly engraved upon my heart. For it was at Porton Firs, when the situation was extremely critical, that my companion, wailing like a banshee, suddenly shot past me in the darkness and disappeared from view.

I had just been congratulating myself that we were, after all, not doing so badly: it was, by then, midnight and we had made good some three or four only of the dozen points to which our compass ride was to take us, but we had done that much. Always, myself, an indifferent map and compass reader, I had found my clumsy efforts considerably handicapped by the struggle to keep my companion "in the plate." He was a very wide, thick and short man, whose temperament and physical conformation should have entitled him to legal protection against ever being required to ride a horse. He should, in fact, have been definitely forbidden to ride, by law. All through the earlier part of that night I had divided such attention as I could ill spare from watching my compass between snatching at his reins as his horse threatened to get away with him and adjuring him, with hisses, to keep his mouth shut. But ever and anon his misery would overwhelm him and, regardless of official instructions as to silence, "Woe! Woe! Woe!" he would wail, speaking to his horse and the winds.

But he had been silent for

some time before we approached Porton Firs, and, riding beside him in the darkness, I felt a sneaking hope that the poor fellow was dead from shock and exhaustion, and would trouble me no further. Having cantered across the Plain for ten minutes and trotted for the past five, I had just pulled up and, fumbling with my map and hooded torch, was trying to calculate how far we still had to go in order to reach the next objective. My own horse was a wise and kindly old person who, as the result of our solitary rides together, was well aware of my own limitations: he stood like a rock while I brought out my oil-floated compass and checked the luminous points. But the other man's mare was a temperamental creature which had been ridden to the edge of a nervous breakdown. The scatter-scurry of a flock of sheep, beating a hasty retreat upon finding us sharing the Plain with them, proved the last straw. Away she went.

Another hundred yards would bring me to our objective and, my good old horse walking quietly on, he and I duly arrived. We stood there for half an hour, listening. Twice in the darkness I heard the clink of a stirrup-iron and once the near-by champing of a bit: ignoring, in my desperation, the injunction of absolute silence laid upon us, I gave a low whistle. Each time I did so there was a pause while the unseen riders drew rein; but they were not *my* rider, and I heard them ride on again—and the last time I did this I heard a low laugh, as who should say, "That must be one of us who has lost himself. The poor boob must wait for sunrise: we are not, after all, Samaritans."

But "Night is a good herdsman; she brings all creatures home." Just as I had determined to ride on alone in the attempt at least to hide myself—to make it impossible for dawn to show me to the world lost on Salisbury Plain—night and a whinnying mare brought my creature home. And the whinnying mare, coming to a sudden propping halt, deposited him, this dog's body, this cream-faced loon, at my feet. With whispered curses I helped him up, shovelled him, somehow, back into the saddle, succeeded in a frantic endeavour to mount my own horse while retaining control of his mare—and I rode on again, at speed, feeling that for any help I could expect to get from my companion, his very presence only intensified my own solitude. Too kindly and sympathetic to resent my rudeness, he tried to explain to me in whispers as we rode what had befallen him; and when, intent on my compass and the urgency of the problem now before us, I made no reply to this, he began an interminable *Apologia pro vita sua* which would have melted the heart of a stone.

But I was not a stone. I was a hot and cross horseman compelled to rely on my own powers of calculation and on my horse's schooled sense of discipline, in a desperate attempt to retrieve the situation.

It was my horse which, about three o'clock in the morning, began to give me a ray of hope. He continued to walk, trot, canter—and, for short sprints at a time, to gallop—always at the regulation pace. He stood stock still while I made yet another hurried calculation, and he refused to be flustered for one moment by the intermittent hysteria of the mare.

But just as I was beginning to think that the old horse might, after all, save the four of us from black disgrace, the worst happened. With a "tang-tangin" sound al



"BROUGHT UP SHORT, CAUGHT IN A CAGE OF WIRE."

round us we were brought up short, caught in a cage of wire. The next twenty minutes were a time of rage and despair: the mare, after her first terrified plungings, stood there trembling, sweating and snorting; my old horse, finding that his one valiant, indignant kick of protest was of no avail, quietly waited for me to do the necessary. Neither I nor my companion had a pair of wire-cutters, and we had, therefore, to unwind ourselves and our horses from our toils, foot by foot and inch by inch, in the darkness. Somewhere a cock began to crow, and presently it seemed to me that ten thousand cocks were crowing, heralding the dawn of our disgrace.

Labouring frantically, we got the mare free, we got ourselves free, only a single strand of wire now held us—but that had become firmly fixed between the shoe and the foot of my horse's near hind leg. We gave it up at last. We were by now so late that I calculated that all the rest of the competitors would long since have reached the final rendezvous and be well on their homeward way.

And then my good old horse, my most admirable old horse, suddenly gave one terrific kick, freeing himself without any assistance from us at all.

It was our last chance. Our final objective, the rendezvous of all competitors, was a railway bridge in a valley below the Plain. Late as we were, my companion and I had by now reached the last lap: if we could hit off the high road, which ran somewhere a short mile to the east of us, there was, it seemed to me, still a chance that we could save—not our reputation, but our faces, and get back to stables a little before the dawn.

We plunged on. Within ten minutes we had made a clattering landing on the good macadam, my self-satisfaction at this performance being modified by the fact that my horse reached the road on his knees, *via* an unsuspected heap of granite. Down the road we pelted to within a hundred yards of the bridge; then, pulling up with a slither, I managed somehow to obstruct the Gilpin-like advance of my companion, so that we might make our funeral arrival, suitably, at the walk.

Straining to listen in the darkness, I heard the sound of low voices. It thrilled me. Was it possible that the umpire had not gone home? Was it even possible that we ourselves were not the last to arrive?

As we rode up the umpire spoke. "Who is that," he demanded, "and why do you bundle down a hard high road as if horses were legless?"

"It's me," I said, "and—er—him. Can you tell me, please, if"—I searched my mind for the, next to ourselves, most dud combination among the ten pairs of competitors—"if So-and-so and Who-is-it were very much in front of us?"

"They haven't arrived at all," growled the umpire. "You are the second pair home: and, except that you bundle down a hard high—"

But, drunk with the magnificence of our achievement and taking advantage of the darkness, I moved my old horse on to the grass and stole quietly away. There is (I am told) a loneliness of excellence which only those who have something of greatness about them can experience: but there is an excellence of loneliness which is good enough for me. In company with my great old horse, I heartlessly left my companion to listen to a lecture on strained tendons.

CRASCREDO.

BAROQUE PAINTINGS

THE Magnasco Society came into being as a result of the enthusiasm for late Italian art aroused—or, rather, re-awakened—by the exhibition of seventeenth and eighteenth century painting held in Florence in 1922. It is now three years old, and lately held its third annual exhibition at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries. The collection, though comparatively modest in scope (only twenty-three pictures were shown), had this advantage over the vast Florentine display, that it laid due stress on the internationality of baroque art. Indeed, it may almost be said that, apart from Spain and Holland, local schools of painting scarcely existed in the period from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Artists who did possess

what we call national characteristics succeeded in dissipating these in the course of their travels from Court to Court, and often felt more at home in the country of their adoption than in that of their birth. And the great ones, wherever they went, built up schools around them which produced work not always distinguishable from their own. Painters, like sculptors, architects and musicians, thought nothing of traversing Europe in order to find the most prodigal patron then living. Indeed, prodigality was an essential condition for the free expression of their art. Not only did they require almost unlimited resources for the execution of their conceptions, but these can only be fully appreciated in a setting of palatial splendour.



PORTRAIT GROUP OF METASTASIO, THE POET; TERESA CASTELLINI, THE SINGER; FARINELLI, SINGER AND UNOFFICIAL PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN; THE PAINTER; AND AN ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA. BY JACOPO AMIGONI (1675-1752).

There was only one picture in the present exhibition that lives up to this grandiose tendency of the Baroque. It is the enigmatical golden brown canvas representing the old legend of Belsarius blinded and reduced in his old age to begging for alms, to the despair of the young warrior who may have served under him, and now stands clasping his hands in a dramatic gesture in front of the lamentable scene. It used to be attributed to Van Dyck, and is now labelled "Genoese School"—certainly a more likely suggestion; but the painter, whoever he was, seems to have been strangely eclectic. The treatment of light and shade, especially in the head of the young woman on the left, is almost Rembrandtesque; certain passages of colour recall the Venetian school, though the brown tone prevails and smothers them; and the still-life painting is clearly derived from the Naturalists.

But this, though the largest and the most imposing, is far from being the best painting in the collection. The place of honour is allotted to a Bacchanal by Poussin, brilliantly organised to suggest, with a few figures only, the frenzied movement of a drunken dance, yet never for a moment breaking away from the severe chiselling of every form in order to indulge in fireworks of the brush. This picture, too, has aroused controversy. Could Poussin have painted the distorted features of the woman on the right with such Hogarthian enjoyment? The names of Campione and Castiglione have been suggested, but it is unlikely that anyone but Nicolas himself could be held responsible for the masterly technique, to say nothing of the composition, which, in any case, would be his invention.

The other picture attributed to Poussin, the "Creation of Adam," is so different in its tone and brushwork that it is practically impossible to recognise the same hand in both. True, this is a mere sketch, cold and low in tone, but nobly designed, and certainly bears more resemblance to the almost Cubist blocking-in methods Poussin used in his drawings than to any of his paintings.

The school of Caravaggio, naturally, plays an important part in the period under review, and probably had the most lasting influence on more modern developments in art. It is, therefore, all the more interesting to note how variously his immediate followers reacted to his new methods of painting. Caravaggio himself is represented by a characteristic "Concert," Ribera by a powerful head of St. James, and these both show the deep colours and strong shadows favoured by the school. A totally different impression is given by Rutilio Manetti's "Girl at her Toilet," with its bright, almost garish colour and minute interest in still-life. Rutilio Manetti was a Siennese painter, and seems to have retained the love of gay pattern and colour and the unreserved joyousness of his native school, qualities which are not usually found together with the strong modelling he acquired from Caravaggio. The effect is almost



BACCHANAL, BY NICOLAS POUSSIN.
Canvas 39½ ins. by 51½ ins.



A LANDSCAPE WITH SHEPHERDS, BY SALVATOR ROSA.
Canvas 15½ ins. by 12 ins.

that of a nineteenth century artist endeavouring to recapture the technique of the Old Masters in spite of his changed outlook; but there is a bigness of form in this picture that no unprogressive nineteenth century artist possessed. The Fleming, Matteo Stomer, represented by a group of St. Matthew and St. John the Evangelist, also followed Caravaggio, but brought no native charm and refinement to modify the style he adopted. Perhaps the most attractive picture of this group is the little "Landscape with Shepherds," by Salvator Rosa.

The portrait group by Jacopo Amigoni may look pallid and colourless in the company of the stronger painters surrounding it, but historically it surpasses them all in interest. We see the great Farinelli, whose magical voice was for twenty years monopolised by the Kings of Spain, in the company of Metastasio the poet, Teresa Castellini the singer, Amigoni himself, and the little Archduke of Austria as a page. The picture is a fitting illustration to the chapter in "Southern Baroque Art" where Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell relates the story of how Farinelli cured Philip V of melancholy and won for himself the position of unofficial Prime Minister of Spain.

Lest romantic associations should blind our artistic judgment, there hung beside it a "Holy Family," by Giovanni Battista

Pittoni, which might well serve as a warning to those who are inclined to over-estimate the artistic significance of the Baroque. With all its superficial attractiveness, it is but an empty flourish, the last courtly gesture of a school whose life-blood has run dry.

The Venetian topographical artists are illustrated in several pictures ranging from Marco Ricci to Bellotto and Guardi. The two pictures by the former are particularly interesting as foreshadowing clearly the development of two important branches of English eighteenth century art, the topographical landscape and the conversation piece. The "Mall in St. James's Park," with the cattle grazing on the right and the great dome of St. Paul's towering alone against the sky beyond, and with open fields and only a cluster of houses on the left, gives a rare picture of the fashionable quarter of London in the reign of Queen Anne. The "Rehearsal of an Opera" introduces many forgotten celebrities of the day and stands out, by its vivacity and charm, from the far more heavily painted "Levée of the Duke of Buckingham," by Marcellus Laroon.

The godfather of the Society, Alessandro Magnasco himself, was represented by a dashing character study, entitled "Don Quixote." M. CHAMOT.

WELLS WINDS UP THE WORLD

THE third volume of *The World of William Clissold* is like the first. Nothing significant in it is fiction. It is authentic H. G. Wells, and, as such, will remain a stand-by to essayists and critics wishing to assess Mr. Wells' contribution to the philosophy of things-in-general. Much against his will, perhaps, he has climbed into the national chair vacated by Carlyle. The lover of Carlyle may say there is no comparison, for Carlyle's genius was of the young, prophetic; and he was intensely religious. "Here eyes do regard you in Eternity's stillness" he wrote. But Wells is always middle-aged. His genius is critical, and his god is a certain Mr. G. who haunts his pages. Perhaps the chief resemblance between Carlyle and Wells may be that they both thumped the same tub at times.

The age is different, and it is very characteristic, very commercial of Wells to put this guinea book upon the public as a novel paid for on the instalment plan. But even Carlyle tried to write Past and Present as a novel. It will reach more people and be discussed more, and it is, no doubt, gratifying to have a vast Chatauqua audience for one's ideas. Books fifth and sixth are apt for the syllabus, being chiefly discussions of politics and sex. The books are balanced between world-control and birth-control, modern ideas intimately related in Mr. Wells' mind.

If Wells is the consciousness of his age, his age is very sick. "The healthy know not of their health," wrote Carlyle, "but only the sick," and that marvellous essay "Characteristics" might well be read in conjunction with *The World of William Clissold*. We are all very much more self-conscious and sick than in the Victorian era: that is clear. Carlyle was not much in favour of the multiplication of this foolish species, though, naturally, his age was too fastidious to discuss seriously the limitation of families. And he was also in favour of world-control. Wells turns to financiers and capable business men, Carlyle to "captains of industry." William Clissold, with his history of mistresses, is suffering from the exact opposite of sex-repression. The story of his painful neurasthenia and nostalgia at the end might well be incorporated with notes in the pages of a modern medical treatise upon sex disorders.

This is curiously reflected in Clissold's world-ideas. He wants something awfully, terribly, and he thinks it is the World-State. At the end of the book he finds that what he really wants is love, something he has missed all his life, love in a cottage. But, of course, Wells would not be willing that in the light of the last episode of the story we should dismiss his thousand pages of political speculation.

Ah love, could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits and then
Remould it nearer to our hearts' desire?

That is what would have happened had Clissold lived and married Clementina, and given her, as he wished, a child. Clissold is sixty years old; his child would be himself, his theories, his all, shattered and remoulded, nearer to the heart's desire. Oh, so much nearer. Let him ask that "Mr. G." who will not let him alone.

An American friend suggested as a title for a review of *The World of William Clissold* "The Sick Sixties." Our

whole age is more or less in the sick sixties. That is why, whatever may be said for or against it, the book is representative. STEPHEN GRAHAM.

TWO BOOKS OF THE SEA.

Collier Brigs and their Sailors, by Sir Walter Runciman, Bt. (T. Fisher Unwin, 15s.)

Tales of the Clipper Ships, by C. Fox Smith. (Methuen, 6s.)

IT is depressing sometimes to realise what dull lives most of us lead. We pass so easily along the line of least resistance, accepting the destiny which lies before us, although we complain that it is an inferior and unworthy destiny for people of our capabilities. The trouble is that we do not really know what we want, and that is where Sir Walter Runciman scores so heavily over us. He might have dreamt, as most youths do, of being a sailor, and then have gone into a bank; actually, he ran away to sea, and in 1859 became a cabin-boy in a collier brig, because he knew that, to him, ships were the most important things in the world.

His latest book is particularly interesting, for it recalls a class of men and ships of which very little has been written. He covers the period between 1860 and 1880, just before steam had finally ousted the sailing ship as a commercial proposition, and he deals with the collier brigs which sailed from Blyth in Northumberland. These ships, which averaged about 250 tons, were owned by the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Blyth, so that everyone in the little town had an interest in the fleet. The brigs were leaky old hookers, some of them, and the crews spent most of their time at the pumps, but they bred a remarkably fine race of seamen, who loved their ships fiercely, and "nursed them from port to port in their arms, and sedulously obscured their defects with putty, pitch and tar."

But, though Sir Walter tells us a considerable amount about the fleet, giving a chapter on a collier's hull, rig and outfit, and a list of vessels belonging to Blyth in 1873-74, as well as a most interesting series of illustrations of the brigs taken from old prints, it is with the men who sailed and owned them that he is most concerned. That they were fine sailors there can be no doubt, and there was some justification for their habit of certifying themselves the best in the world. They had the racing fever as badly as the men of the crack colonial clippers, and owners would risk everything to reach London ahead of their rivals. As Sir Walter says, "the spirit of racing was an inheritance, and each new generation of seamen employed in the coasting trade worshipped their tradition in a divine faith."

But, though Sir Walter Runciman knows what pully-hauls means, and how it feels to reef topsails in heavy weather, Miss Fox Smith can have had no such practical experience. And yet she writes as if she had served her time in sail. It is, simply, that she loves the sea and comes of a sea-going family, that she has taken every opportunity of dock-walloping and gossip with men who have given their lives to the sea, and that she is gifted with unusual intuition and powers of expression. Both these gifts she has used to the full in *Tales of the Clipper Ships*, and the result is a book as fascinating in its way as any of the others with which she has delighted us. She has given us books of verse and true stories of famous ships, but here she is contented simply to yarn about ships and men who certainly might have existed, but actually

did not, though the clipper *Maid of Athens*, about which she wrote her first story, has the same name as a well known collier brig in which Sir Walter Runciman was an apprentice. The men whom she depicts for us were men who loved their ships, before officers became scientists in charge of floating hotels. In these days a clipper captain like Bully Forbes of the *Marco Polo* was a national character, as well known and as popular with the public as Jack Hobbs is now, and it is to his generation that Miss Fox Smith somewhat wistfully looks back. She creates, for example, old Captain Broughton, who had hoped that the *Maid of Athens*, of which he had been master for twenty years, would be left to him in the owner's will. Instead she was sold as a coal hulk, and rather than abandon her to such shameful usage he cracked on all sail, and drove her through a dense fog into an iceberg. And there was young Kavanagh, mate of the "smelly, smutty little tub" of a tramp steamer *Gairloch*, who hankered after sail and had a chance to prove his hankering justified to Ferguson, the chief engineer, who had annoyed him by saying, "Ah see nae beauty in thae bluidy wind-bags, nae mair than in my wife's clae's hangin' oot on the clae's line o' a Monday morning." Miss Fox Smith enjoyed writing that story thoroughly; it gave her such an opportunity to strike a blow for her beloved ships.

It would be a mistake to claim these stories in any way as masterpieces; they are, as Miss Fox Smith intended them to be, just tales well told. But they are tales worth listening to, and anyone who loves the sea will be properly grateful for them.

H. P. MARSHALL.

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

PEOPLE OF THE VEIL, by F. Rennell Rodd (Macmillan, 30s.); THE RIDDLE OF THE TSANGPO GORGES, by F. Kingdon Ward (Arnold, 21s.); GIFTS OF FORTUNE, by H. M. Tomlinson (Heinemann, 8s. 6d.); BALBUS, by Christian Barmine (Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.); TRANSLATIONS AND TOMFOOLERIES, by Bernard Shaw (Constable, 6s.); ALL SUMMER IN A DAY, by Sacheverell Sitwell (Duckworth, 16s.); THE EMERGENCY MAN, by Edmund Candler (Cape, 7s. 6d.); DAPHNE ADEANE, by Maurice Baring (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); ILLUSION, by Janet Ling (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.); THE FINAL SENTENCE, by Michael Maurice (Chapman and Hall, 7s. 6d.); THE TREASURE OF THE LAKE, by H. Rider Haggard (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.); IN THEIR TRADITION, by Guy Rawlence (Constable, 7s. 6d.).

Eton and King's, by M. R. James. (Williams and Norgate, 15s.)

DR. JAMES is the only Provost of one of King Henry VI's colleges to be translated to be the Provost of the other. So there could be no one better fitted to write of them. Between those two august colleges, in that "noble environment that can exalt the spirit," he has spent his life, and he calls his book "a study of still life." Yet it has been a wonderfully interesting and full life; full, for one thing, of friends, since the author has—maliciously to use one of those odious phrases which he would particularly dislike—"a genius for friendship." Of one of his young friends who was killed in the war he says: "To me he was considerate, affectionate, impudent," and he could not better pay a well deserved compliment to himself than in those words. His has also been a life full of learning. It will be said of him by others, as he says of Henry Bradshaw, "What curious things did he not know? It was he who told me of the devotion of King Henry VII for St. Armagilus or Armel." The legend that he translated a Coptic Gospel when an Eton boy is not, it appears, true, but he did make an excursion into the Ethiopic language, made with a collaborator an English version of an apocryphal book of Baruch and endeavoured to dedicate it to Queen Victoria. Sad to say, their letter was intercepted by Sir Henry Ponsonby, who sent it to Dr. Hornby, "intimating, I believe, that we should be the better for some personal correction." It is characteristic that when an Eton boy he learnt of the existence of the paintings behind the stalls in Chapel, which as Provost he has disclosed to the world; that he was consumed with a desire to see them and did, just once, gain a glance at one of them. This multifarious learning of his peeps out through his pages, sometimes in a recondite Dickensian allusion, such as that to Mrs. Fibbitson (how many people know who she was?), sometimes in regard to saints and manuscripts, but always ever so pleasantly and lightly. While rather deprecating old memories and limiting himself rigidly in regard to them, Dr. James has yet given twin pictures, both astonishingly alive, of the society of boys in College Eton and of undergraduates and fellows at King's. At the risk of spoiling them by quotation, I pick out two of his stories at random. First, the division that was up to Mr. Mozley at five o'clock school formed themselves into a club called the Mozlean, of which the first rule was "The Club shall meet at 5.15 p.m. on whole schooldays in Mr. Mozley's schoolroom." Second—and this took place in the Head Master's division when taken by another—"Hugessen drew a very telling portrait of the presiding master on a piece of broad paper and inserted it in one of the picture frames near his seat. When it was seen there was an angry cry, directed at the boy just beneath. 'Williams, what do you mean by this! I shall write a letter to your father, couched in very strong terms. Is it worthy?' The accused was, to be sure, much shocked by the baseless charge. One is glad to think that Hugessen did not suffer him to remain under it long. Using in his place, he said, 'Sir, I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet.'" The Provost's book should properly be reviewed by one who was both at Eton and King's. This reviewer, is at any rate, a Colleger, who believes that the Provost loves Eton best and was quite right to come back there, and he finds the book wholly entrancing.

London Types, by W. Pett Ridge, with 25 pictures by E. O. Hoppé. (Methuen, 10s. 6d.)

AN ideal collaboration has produced here a book which must give almost endless pleasure to all those sensible persons who know that the one interest which never palls, the one study which has truly infinite

variety, is that of one's fellow men and women. As between the collaborators it is difficult to award the palm. Mr. Pett Ridge's kindly humour and tender understanding of London types is well known. Personally, among his sketches and stories I prefer the sketches, though there I am tempted to disagree with the conclusion he reaches in "Street Music," that "London, after all, is not a bad place for anyone who has been ordered to undergo a rest cure." Such studies as "Home Workers" and "On the Retired List," which preserves in amber that almost extinct character the horse 'bus driver, are perfect in Mr. Pett Ridge's kind. Perhaps Mr. Hoppé's portraits are the best part of the volume. It is difficult to pick out one for praise or reproduction as better than the others. Flora, the flower "girl,"



"STREET MUSIC."
From "London Types."

with all her life in her brave old hopeful eyes, "Court-Martial" "The Wedding Presents," are all excellent introductions to personalities whose acquaintance is well worth making.

A Man Could Stand Up, by Ford Madox Ford. (Duckworth, 7s. 6d.)

THIS is the penultimate volume of Mr. Ford's series of war novels. In it the fortunes of Tietjens, that "fairly stolid, fairly well instructed man"—upon whose mind and soul the war wrought with merciless severity—are carried a stage farther. Indeed, since the close of the book deals with an armistice night celebration in London, one may assume that Tietjens and his Valentine reach safety at last. The first and third parts of this book deal with the rather confused mental reactions of Valentine Wannop (what quaint names Mr. Ford does choose!) when she is informed by telephone on Armistice Day that Tietjens is ill, in London, and needs her, and, later, with the subsequent meeting of the lovers on the night of November the eleventh. The real merit of the book lies in the second part in which the mind and body of Tietjens agonise in what Mr. Ford in his Dedicatory Epistle calls "just fighting, as you might say 'at any old time.'" That is, Tietjens is portrayed on no special "stunt" occasion, but merely enduring the ordinary routine miseries of the trench-bound civilian soldier. It is this rigid normality of war circumstance that gives *A Man Could Stand Up* a peculiar value. As anyone who reached the front will tell you, there is no exaggeration in these pages. Here is the true face of modern war, disclosed in all its unattractiveness, and disclosed by a series of veracious touches which have the simplicity of genius. "You hung about and you hung about, and you kicked your heels and you kicked your heels: waiting for Mills bombs to come, or for jam, or for generals, or for the tanks, or transport, or the clearance of the road ahead. You waited in offices under the eyes of somnolent orderlies, under fire, on the banks of canals, you waited in hotels, dugouts, tin sheds, ruined houses. There will be no man who survives of His Majesty's Armed Forces that shall not remember those eternal hours when Time itself stayed still as the true image of bloody war." Mr. Ford's method has its dangers. He is so truthful that he may fail to convince by reason of his strangeness, but here is the real thing for all to read who will.

Young Malcolm, by George Blake. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)

"YOUNG MALCOLM" is most attractive—both boy and book. Small letters, for capitals, on the dust cover incline us to suspect that we shall find some mannered modernity within; but nothing could be farther from the case. The book, though a tale of to-day, is direct, simple, sincere; and the unobtrusive excellence of the writing is

matched by the reality, sometimes humorous, sometimes moving, of the story. The author has the rare gift of persuading us that he is not "making up" anything at all, but is allowing us actual glimpses into Malcolm's boyhood and home life, love and marriage, struggle between the ideal and the real. He sees his characters and their lives humanly, freshly, so that people say and do what they actually would, instead of what it is customary for characters in fiction to say and do. For instance, Malcolm's young wife Gracie is just an average, pretty, loving girl, domesticated and feminine. We know that she will make a devoted mother; yet, immediately after the birth of her baby, what

a touching ring of truth and not of fiction there is in her first words to her husband: "It wasn't worth it, Malcolm," she whispered. "It's too hard." The book is rich in such things. Unconsciously we expect the usual conventionalities; we get instead these welcome little shocks of reality. The ending, too, is the ending of real life. The sacrifice forced upon Malcolm is tragedy; but it has, as he sees, its compensations. And so his feelings about it in the book are what they would be in life: neither heroic nor hopeless, but mixed. George Blake's name as a novelist is one to remember and to pass on to one's friends.

V. H. F.

BEN WATSON

By C. J. CUTCLIFFE-HYNE.

XI.—THE SCHLIEBALLION STAG: GETTING HIM.

THE stag was no new hand at the game, or he would not have grown the dozen points which stuck out from his dark black horns. He, in other words, would not have been a royal. But there he was, upstanding, splendid, arrogant; weighing eighteen stone; and the admired husband of thirty humble wives. Many a stout man has achieved less. He knew every rock, every stone, every pebble of the forest; and all the trees, and all the water-runnels, and every blade of grass that he had not eaten. He knew how to guard himself against heat, cold, flies and sheep-ticks. He knew weather-signs better than the late Admiral Fitzroy, who discoursed so pleasantly upon barometers. He knew the ways of poachers far better than old McNiff, the keeper. The shepherd of the forest was his toy: the winter blizzard his washpot. He was not particularly old in years, but he was infinitely wise. And that last was the main reason why he had grown to be a royal stag.

Vague rumours of Ben and Polly got abroad among the wild things of the forest, and travelled as rumours do. How their Yorkshire reputation voyaged to Northern Scotland I do not know. But it arrived correctly. It drifted to the ears of the royal stag, and from him was passed to his extensive entourage. Their secret service (he ordered) was to be especially awake to the movements of the tall Englishman who wore a pudding-basin hat of grey, and grey tweed clothes, including grey tweed trousers like a gillie, and who smoked at a pipe which usually contained no fire, and who was followed by an adoring female who carried no smell whatever, except, possibly, a faint one of soap. They were to be particularly cautious about the female, who, with an instrument that occasionally glinted two glaring eyes in the sunlight, could see through all rocks and most hillsides.

The male hunter was the old enemy of all time. The female huntress was a new and unexplored danger, and therefore needed most of the available attention. The royal gave far more thought to Polly, with her faint scent of soap, than to Ben, with his robust odours of tweed and tobacco.

Ben brushed at his face. "I always thought," said he, "that in the old Egyptian labour troubles, the Sheenies did one particularly dirty trick on their employers."

"You'd better take care what you are saying," said Mrs. Watson austere.

Ben chuckled. "Well, of course, m'dear, if you like black flies crawling over you, you'll view one of those old plagues from a different point of view to mine."

"Phlephw!" said Polly, doing her best to eject a fly that had blown into her mouth while it was open to let loose the last remark. "Phlepwh! the horrid brute! And he tastes of—of—dead sheep, I think. Ben, is there any water near?"

"Yes," said Ben, pulling a pewter case from his pocket. "In my flask. Mind," he added, "it's neat."

"Beastly stuff!"

"That's right. Show your gratitude. Have another? Well, if you won't, here's how! It's no use trying to hold a rifle straight after the last five minutes' pump up that brae."

"The complaint's known as buck fever in deer-stalking circles."

"Very likely. I'll not quarrel with you over technical terms, m'dear. But I don't propose to lose the last rags of my character with the Colonel by scoring another miss at a sitter, whatever the present feelings of that fore-sight may be. Always a sound thing to take three bars rest after pounding up a stiff hill before you start in to shoot.—*Shush!* what was that?"

"Hoofs clattering over stones, and then over soft ground. Deer's hoofs, I should say, as they don't sound like sheep's."

The two of them had withdrawn half a dozen yards from the crest of the hill after sighting the royal stag. He was lunching in the middle of an admiring crowd of his lady friends, and was an impossible mark anyhow, as he was west end on. Also, as I have mentioned, Ben wanted to let his pulses have a chance of steadying down before risking a critical shot. But the noise of the scuffle promptly brought them to the move again. And then, just before they reached the brink of the high ground

above, the sharp *ping!* of a small-bore rifle shot came clearly to their ears.

"Blight!" said Ben, "who shot?"

"Not the Colonel," Polly stated. "He's six miles from here."

They reached the ridge and peered over. The deer were heading down the valley, all out. The hinds led, and a couple of young stags galloped with them. The royal, excellent fellow, hung behind as rear-guard, head up, nose out, a fine picture of arrogant retreat.

"Ben! Isn't he a beauty?" said Mrs. Watson.

"Who fired that shot?" replied Ben. "That's what I'm wanting to know. Don't show yourself. But bring your glasses into action, and rake that far hillside, and don't miss a single stone, or heather-clump, or juniper bush. I'll take this flank."

Thoroughness on all matters connected with sport was Ben's strong suit. Nothing could have been more painstaking than his search, or, for that matter, Polly's. But it produced no useful result. They spotted no human being on either side of the glen.

"The dam' gun couldn't have gone off by itself," said Ben.

"You'd think so," Polly admitted. "Unless Dolly's about, or one of her lot."

"There's that," Ben said thoughtfully. "There's a deal of things that can't be explained, though the way some of them are done, like those noises on Rumbula, are matters you find out later. But there was a shot fired in this valley. We both heard it. The deer heard it too, and cleared out, top speed. And there's no shooter. Blight! Polly, m'dear, but it's rum! No shooter."

"It's a lonely spot, this end of Scotland," said Mrs. Watson thoughtfully.

In this attitude of philosophic doubt, then, Ben and his spouse formed a procession of two, and dropped down the steep slopes to the valley below, and walked across the ground where the royal stag and his supporters had been occupying themselves. They found tracks of deer, sheep, grouse and fox. "Ought to be no grouse on the forest," Polly commented severely. They found two brass cases of rifle cartridges—but they were the jetsam of a former year.

They traced the hoof-marks of the stampeding deer for a good mile, with the stamp of the gallant royal always as the uppermost impression. Then, for some reason or other, the beasts got another scare, and scattered. The royal propped in his stride (as the torn-up turf bore witness) and turned and faced the new peril, like the bold fellow he was. Then he clattered away over boiler-plates of stone, and there the two Yorkshire folk left him.

"Seems a scary sort of place, this forest," said Ben.

"It's that," his spouse agreed. "But I'd like to have a few visible means of support to the human end of the interference. At the moment, Ben—and I hope you don't think I'm fanciful as a rule, because I am not—but at the moment it strikes me there's something a bit Dollyish about."

"Me, too," said Ben. "But I never funk'd old Dolly at home in Camthwaite, and I—I may funk her a bit here—but I'm going to see how she does it in this Schlieballion Forest. And, dash it, Polly—sniff! There's peat smoke. Get it? The Lodge is the nearest house, and we're six miles from that in crow-line at the very least. Yet there's good fresh peat smoke blowing into one's nose as strong as if it came from across the road."

"Dolly cooking a venison pasty for supper," Mrs. Watson suggested helpfully. "She probably lives in that old carrion's nest up in the spruce with the catapult top."

Ben grinned. "That's about as good a suggestion as any. It's—Blight! Polly, we've both forgotten something."

"What's that?"

"You were talking of the tippie that useless stalker had in his bottle. Where do you suppose it came from?"

"Phew!" said the lady.

"Exactly. The local name for that brand of whisky is 'Sma' Still.' It's the sort of brew our Alfred got into trouble over, if you remember, and Camthwaite made the little Vicar

and clean through to the other side by the way it swore him clear. Colonel Parkhurst, who was chairman of the Bench, said the trial gave him a higher idea of Dales farmers. He never knew before they'd enough imagination to be such blasted 'ides."

"Ben!"

"Yes, m'dear."

"You're a big, bold, strong man. I'm a little frail timid woman."

"Haw, haw, m'dear."

"Timid woman. I've always been given to understand that you may buy that sort of whisky on reasonable terms if you set about it the right way, but orders to inspect the brewery are only issued to personal friends, and all others are shot at on sight."

"That I believe's about right."

"Then, as it's our job to shoot a stag for the Colonel, I vote we get on with it, and don't interfere with what doesn't concern us. If you found a wild Pict, like that stalker, smelling round the works of B. Watson—

Iron Railings, Limited, what would you think or do?"

"Think he was trying to steal trade secrets. And I'd boot him about half way to the Coroner's court. I see your point of view, m'dear, and, although I must say that peat-reek attracts me, we'll, as you say, get away back on to the job. I suppose we can take it that the whisky-miller also fired the mysterious shot, and sent the deer stampeding, and played Dolly generally. But that's the Colonel's funeral, not ours. We aren't keeping the forest. We're polite guests doing a little quiet stalking."

"C'rect," said Polly. "Let's get over into the next glen and make a fresh start."

And when they had done this, and a dozen yards over the skyline came upon a still steaming gralloch, Polly again held it was not theirs to interfere.

But to this Ben, newly made husband though he was, would not agree. "You told me once, m'dear, up at Druid's Gate, you detested poachers and I said I did, too, because they were seldom sportsmen. As likely as not this bird here's been shooting a hind because it's easier to get away with."

Footmarks and the trail of the heavy beast as it was dragged down the rough hillside wrote out the route in plain block letters. Ben followed it at the trot. Polly, having less to carry, kept level with less effort. Whether it led to the whisky-brewer's laboratory or to his dining-room elsewhere Ben did not care. He meant to catch that poacher with the goods on him, and make him smart. I have noted that Ben was a shade lawless himself in some directions, but where poaching came in question, he always wanted to revive the fine old transportation system, and give Australia the population she needed.

Then *Whang!* went a funny noise like a firework somewhere on the crest behind them, and ten minutes' more trotting along the trail brought them to the stolen deer—a very decent stag of five good points and the nucleus of a sixth. Its porters had vanished—with a start of ten minutes, as Polly shrewdly guessed,

and the ground ahead was a perfect fishing-net of ten foot deep gullies.

"Polly," said Ben, "you said San wasn't a deer dog, and so we left her behind, poor girl. But she's enough bloodhound in her assorted make to follow a man."

"You've married a wife," said Mrs. Watson drily, "who's only perfect ninety-nine times out of a hundred. This is the hundredth. I haven't San's nose, I'll grant you; but I've eyes, and these venison fanciers have big feet, and step deep in the mud, and scratchy over the stones. Come on, Ben, and mention it if I go too fast for you. Leave that carcass to chance, and risk the foxes. Trot like a little man, now. They're good ten minutes ahead. I hope that firework merchant behind us doesn't put up more comments. This show is well organised. We're up against brains. You can wash out that whiskified stalker."

"I always told the Vicar," Ben panted as he jogged rather heavily in the light-footed Polly's wake, "that I only—copped on to you—and wed you—because you were the best game-

keeper—in the West Riding. Blight! but you run like a greyhound!"

Now, Ben could walk at his steady Dalesman's plod of exactly four miles to the hour, neither more nor less, from before daylight till after sunset, without trouble or inconvenience. He was six feet over all, or possibly six feet one, if he straightened his grouse-shooter's hump, and with boots, grey tweed clothes and grey cloth pudding-basin hat, weighed twelve stone more or less, according (as he put it) to whether he had dined or pined. But he couldn't run. As a boy he was the worst runner of his year; as a man, hard, tough and athletic in every other way, he got worse. And Polly, bless her! who was seven stone two, tripped it like Titania.

"Here, you," Ben panted from the rear, "go slower. Polly—you light-stepper—ease down.—Polly—Blight!"

Ben pulled down to a slow walk, thoroughly blown, watched his wife canter up a braeside ahead as though a balloon was lifting

her, and disappear with a casual wave of the hand out of sight down the farther flank. Ben said proudly that he was damned, and proceeded—at his steady four miles to the hour—to plod after her. He felt that he had known a thing or two when he bagged Polly. And then he came across the lame man, with the horn spectacles and the camera.

"Good afternoon, sir," said the lame man. "Possibly I'm trespassing, and in that case I apologise in advance. I'm searching these hills for two things. The first is *Osmunda regalis*—"

"What's that, please?" asked Ben, who liked plain figures.

"A fern. The king fern. I'm—er—writing a monograph on the three known varieties of *Osmunda regalis*, and hope to find a fourth. My other object is getting camera snapshots. I'm perpetrating a book on West Highland scenery."

"I know a parson who's writing one on a party called Epictetus," said Ben. "There ought to be a bit more stuff in that. I suppose you know that, besides trespassing, you're doing damage to a carefully preserved deer forest?"



"WHEN THE AUDIENCE LOOKED TOO WARLIKE, HE DEMONSTRATED WITH A RIFLE MUZZLE."

"Who's your Epictetus fancier, please? Not a man called Persse, by any chance?"

Ben rather stared. "That's the gentleman," he admitted. "Dear old Humphrey. Afraid I'm not up to his form, sir. But we were at Clare together, and I'm delighted to hear he's still Epicteting. You his squire, by any chance?"

"No," said Ben. "An ordinary parishioner. There isn't a squire. Are you the firework merchant who's been making noises on these hills, and helping the people who are trying to pinch a deer?"

"I believe," said the lame man, twinkling behind his spectacles, "now you mention it, I did shoot off a maroon or two. No law against that, Sir George, is there? It doesn't come under the head of 'armed poaching after dark to the detriment of the King's Majesty,' or any of those horrid mediaeval things, does it? I mean, I don't have to have my right hand struck off by the scullion's cleaver, and the stump dipped in boiling tar, or anything like that?"

"Clever of you to know the law so well," said Ben. "You must have read up *Whitaker's Almanack*. But, for the present, you can come back with me to the Lodge, and be looked over by Colonel Free-Butler. He's the man who takes the forest, and he's the party who does the amputation. Only, according to his own account, he uses a hunting crop instead of a cleaver."

"And supposing I point out I've an engagement in another direction?"

"Then I shall stun you," said Ben simply, "and whistle up the pony, and pack you and that gutted deer on her, and cart you both off to the larder. You may come to, afterwards, mister. Or, again, you mayn't. I'm a blacksmith by trade, and when I hit once it's got to do. I never half finish a job. Still, I tell you frankly I shan't set out to do more than stun. And if there's a regrettable accident, I know an undertaker whose work I can recommend."

"Now that's vastly genteel of you," said the lame man with the spectacles, "and as I've less mobility than some people, I surrender with grace. I hope you'll do the usual, and return my sword without a smirch on its tailor-made surface."

"On behalf of Colonel Free-Butler," said Ben, "I'll guarantee you a skinful of beer before you're packed off to the local gaol, if you ooze the information required about your fellow-criminals. I'm not worrying about your whisky-mill. But I am going to stop the leak in this forest's deer."

"Quite so, as regards the deer. Brought up as a strict game preserver myself. But your previous remark about whisky is a bit above my head. I drink that pleasing beverage as and when required. But, my dear sir, if you're suggesting that I've a commercial interest in a local manufactory, you are, as the Senegalese say, talking through your blasted hat. Now, I ask you, do I look like that brand of chemist? My dear sir, I've been a classical man from first to last, and don't know a dam' thing about the modern side. Rather pride myself on it."

Ben stared at his spectacled captive curiously. The man's queer balance puzzled him. He got hot at once at the mere suggestion that he was helping at the illicit distillation of whisky—a very venial affair—but was merely flippant and unrepentant when caught out in the serious crime of taking preserved game and interfering with the welfare of a forest. "Well," said Ben, "the world is full of fellows with unbalanced minds. That, I suppose, at election times, is the reason everybody doesn't vote the same way I do. Blight! There's Polly wanting me."

The ghost of a whistle—thin, far-distant and exquisitely shrill, came to him through the clear, sweet air. It tooted the two shorts and a long of the letter "U" in the code invented by the late Mr. Samuel Finley Breese Morse. It was produced over an angle of Mrs. Watson's little finger joint stuck in between her lips to enrich the natural shrillness of her pipe, and it meant (to Ben), "Join up immediately or sooner."

Ben did not trouble to give a parting word to the lame man. He simply dropped him as an unrealisable asset, and plugged off up-hill in the wake of the whistle, at his fastest walk. As he went he cursed the feebleness of gear that declined to let him accelerate further. "Blight!" said Ben. "Why the devil did I let Polly go over this strange ground alone? What's the use of being a husband?"

As he put his nose over the crest, a stag—a royal stag—which was pounding up-hill at his best gallop in the opposite direction, swerved violently at right angles to his previous course. Ben chucked up his rifle—just in the way he chucked up one of his battered old shot-guns at rabbits—and pulled.

The royal dropped on his nose: recovered, and stormed away at double speed; and then toppled and rolled down the steep hillside, legs and head anyway. From somewhere on the opposite side of the glen came three sparks of shrill whistle, *pip-pip-pip*, meaning *el-el-el* on the Morse alphabet, which between Polly and Ben signified notes of admiration and approval.

"Blight!" said Ben. "But I did marry a little bit of all right. Personally, I meant to stalk that beast. But Polly wanted a pinch of her own in the deal, so she thought out that drive, and carried it through, and, luckily, I was just man enough to do the little bit of a job she left to me. Well done the up-bringing at the old Camthwaite C. of E. school. They didn't waste their time with your dancing and geology, and politics of economy, but taught real sound stuff. I'll just get through with the gralloch before Polly turns up. The surgical end—even gutting a rabbit—always turns her a bit sickly. Rum,

when you come to think of it, because a woman, who sees cooking, should be used to the sight of inwards more than us."

Polly came down the side of the glen with fell-racer's stride while Ben was still busy with the obsequies. "Here, wipe clean, my man, and leave that. Those poachers have turned up again from nowhere, and are trailing their bit of a stag down towards the sea. Oh, Ben, you shot that splendid fellow beautifully. Wasn't it a streak of luck my being able to drive him right on to the top of you? I know you wanted to stalk him all on your own—well, that'll wait. We've got to stop those poachers now."

"If they get to the sea, it doesn't strike me they can go much further. We can collect them, as and when required. Their whisky foundry must be up on the hills somewhere, because they have to have peat for fuel, and it doesn't grow below about a thousand feet."

"You stupid!" said Mrs. Watson to her new husband. "They aren't whisky people. They're the men off that yacht with the big mast in front and the little one behind, and if we can get there first—"

"Come on," said Ben. "Blight! Polly, but you are a little lump of cleverness."

The race to the shore, the rape of the dinghy, her launching through an ugly surf by two rank amateurs, are now recorded in another history—that of Colonel Free-Butler. Polly, who had some small skill in such matters, put energy into the sculls. Ben sat in the stern, with a rifle laid suggestively across his knees. As the other party arrived at the beach and demonstrated, he sang to them words that were partly his own, to a tune that was entirely Mr. Handel's:

"Why do the poachers?" (he enquired in his fine bass) "so furiously rage together. And why do the tailors imagine they're on a soft thing?"

He repeated this theme with various musical variations, all on Handelian groundwork, throwing in, when the libels wouldn't scan, a dozen bars or so of recitative; and when the audience looked too warlike, demonstrated with a rifle muzzle steadily aimed at their stomach regions. The shore-party seemed annoyed, but short of a master-mind. Ben gathered they would have swum out and fought an action (if necessary) in the water, if there had been anybody to lead them.

As it was, the dinghy reached the ketch, and disembarked her freight, who found the anchor-watch (of one) snoring in the fore-castle. And on the entrance to his bedroom Ben clapped a lid which he found handy, and shot the bolt with which it was provided.

"And now, what?" said Polly.

"Ship's chained up to that pink tin can by an ordinary shackle. If we loose that she'll blow out of the bay. What then, says you, m'dear? Well, I'm no sailor, but I am a mechanic. If we loose some of these front-end sails, she'll move quicker under air-power. The lodge is round the corner backwards. Up-wind, I mean. That's beyond even my theory, let alone practice. But if we run, with a bit of front-end sail to pull, over to that shore yonder, which, I should say, is ten miles away, we might fetch her up with one of those anchor things on the deck there near the little hoisting crab, if the chain that's joined on to it is long enough. Or else we can buzz her on the beach and walk ashore—or swim. We aren't out, m'dear, to learn or practice navigation. Our job at the moment is to make things inconvenient for those birds who have been poaching the Colonel's deer, and twist their tails generally."

"I can steer," Polly said. "I learned how to do that one day at Morecambe."

"Well, I can't," said Ben. "So you carry on at that. I'll worry out how the power's hoisted."

Under bare poles to start with, to which were added jib, and then fore-staysail, the ketch gathered steerage way and headed out of the bay, missing by sheer luck the graveyard of rocks with which it is ornamented.

"Bit of a hard mouth?" asked Ben.

"No, that's my bad steering. I keep forgetting which way this thing ought to go. But I shall soon pick it up again."

"Sailing looks to me simple. But I'll admit it may want a bit of practice before one gets really used to it. Blight! Polly, isn't that the Colonel's launch storming after us, round that point?"

It was, and in it was Colonel Free-Butler, sore with laughter, and a friend of his, a certain Lord Orton, with whom he had made a bet two years ago in India which he had completely forgotten. Lord Orton was a lame man with horn spectacles, and was the owner of the captured ketch yacht. His crew were all men of his (and the Rev. H. Persse's) year at Clare, and they were all standing in over Lord Orton's bet which concerned the poaching of a deer.

"Ben," said the soldier, "you've saved me a tenner, and at least a dozen of my old vintage-character Outfitter's port. Orton and I will come on board the lugger and drink her dry. Mrs. Ben, I hope you will continue to sail her towards the middle of next week, which we took to be your next port of call. Your royal's come in, and I'm sending his head to you at Camthwaite, via Rowland Ward's. It's been on my conscience for some time that I'd not done the decent to you and Ben over a bit of a wedding present. Ben'll have to get a couple more passable heads to go with it as supporters on your dining-room wall."

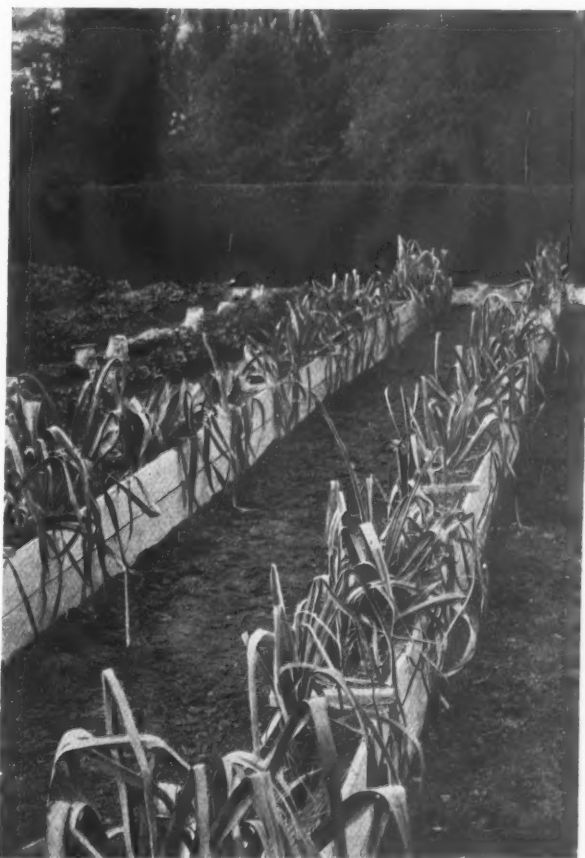
ON GROWING PERFECT VEGETABLES.—I

By EDWIN BECKETT, V.M.H., OF ALDENHAM.

THE growing of plants for the purposes of human food is probably one of the oldest and most widespread arts, or sciences, whichever one likes to designate it, that the world has known. It is a matter in which greater interest is being taken to-day than ever before, and to which scientific application is being made with ever increasing knowledge and skill. Closely interwoven with the question of food production is the idea of growing for exhibition purposes, and, unquestionably, the linking of the two aims is due to the dimly realised fact that in striving for the best results for the exhibition stand great gain is made in both the quality and quantity of the food product attained. Bearing in mind the happy combination thus resulting, the general purport of these notes will be to assist in practical fashion, and give guidance generally, to those who are interested in such matters already, and to attract as devotees those to whom the fascination of vegetable growing has not yet appealed.

In dealing with the exhibition aspect, one is forced to several important conclusions. The first is that proper methods of cultivation must be adopted to arrive at the point of perfection that justifies entering into competition with other growers—by the attaining of a high level in the quality of the items to be shown. The prime aspect of this is the proper treatment of the growing medium, that is, the soil. The writer, has always emphasised the absolute necessity of deep tillage, urging the deep trenching of the ground, whatever its nature, and has, in fact, at times had the soil, despite its being heavy London clay, broken into as much as four feet deep. Trenching in this way entails the inversion of the soil, whereby the top spit, which in course of time becomes impoverished of the necessary vegetable foods (through exhaustion by the growths taking these qualities from it, a depletion which is aided by the percolation of water which carries them to lower depths), being placed at the deeper levels and the better supplied lower soil being brought to the top levels. Further, this working renders the mass of such texture that roots are able to proceed in search of food without hindrance, which enables ready and healthy growth of that portion of the plant that is above ground—an important matter towards the formation of the crop.

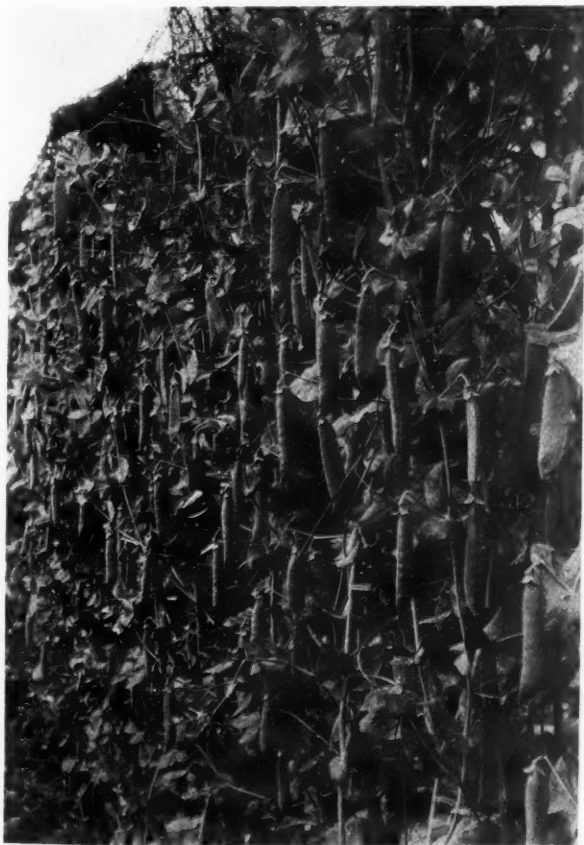
Allied to this soil tilling is the provision of food material, whereby the soil is furnished with the means of sustenance of plant life at such level as the plant must work to attain, this working not being one of the lesser important factors in the proper development of plant life, and the food material is placed at the bottom of the trench for such objective. Manure for the provision of the food is also an important subject for proper



GROWING EXHIBITION LEEKS.

consideration. One is, after careful thought, still almost compelled to look upon animal manure as being the best form of plant food, the usage of artificial manures being yet rather in its infancy, though of increasing necessity owing to the lack of supply of the natural manures; though there is always the risk of employing the chemical forms in too great a quantity, or in too great numbers, whereby the soil may be put into a sick condition and the plants adversely affected in health. Especially are these risks increased when the artificial forms are employed for the first time, or by a novice who fails to realise their potency. On the whole, I prefer to use the chemical forms as growth stimulants during the free-growth periods of plants. Food having been considered, a careful thought must be given to the provision of drink, essential to plant life as to other forms of life, and this is a point on which too many fail. Light daily sprinklings are, in the majority of cases, generally ineffective for this purpose, for it is deep at the roots that plants require moisture. This objective is best attained by thorough soakings at intervals, rather than by the light daily dose. In connection with this idea, the provision of stimulants in the shape of liquid manure and soot water, besides the ordinary plain water, must not be overlooked, on account of the benefit they render to growing plants—the stimulant being selected according to the type of plant that requires this attention. Together with these details of cultivation must be remembered the hoeing operations which so greatly aid plant life by the aeration afforded to the soil and the destruction of weeds that might choke and hinder growth.

Having thus considered the proper attention to the soil, it is as well to urge the next two details, which are, the growing of only the really up-to-date varieties and the keeping to time with their raising. Old-fashioned varieties of vegetables, when compared with the modern sorts, are plainly seen to be far below them in most instances, not only from the point of view of quality but also with regard to yield, and therefore the importance of only growing the very best from first-class stocks cannot be too strongly emphasised. Incidentally, the increase of interest that has been directed to the exhibiting of vegetables has been one of the greatest causes of the extraordinary improvement in the quality and yield of the modern race of vegetables over their forebears; for good growers and showmen would have the best, and in striving for better things than their competitors, have evolved the present-day sterling standard. One word of caution is necessary. It will be found a profitable course to adopt, when a new variety is to be grown, to make a trial growing one season, under good conditions, to ascertain whether it is likely to prove a good and suitable sort for the grower's neighbourhood and soil. It is a strange happening, but a true, that, whereas



PORTION OF A ROW OF PEAS, WELL PODDED.

a variety may prove a big success in one region, yet in an adjoining area may be an almost dismal failure, and in nothing is this happening more clearly shown than with the potato crop. It holds good for most forms of vegetation, and it is remarkable how short the distance may be at times that separates the successful region from that lacking success.

Reference will be found from time to time farther on in these notes as to the employment of a mild hot-bed, and this is unquestionably one of the greatest aids that a successful grower can have. We construct these from freshly fallen leaves, having a big area in which to tip them straight into position when harvested, confining them into bounds by means of a framework of rough boards, and tipping them so that when they have settled down they are about three feet in depth. This heap will generate a temperature, when fermentation and decay of the leaves sets in, of above 70° Fahr., which heat, in declining gradient, lasts for over a year, and we trap it by means of standard-sized portable frames, the lights of which can be interchanged, and the frames moved from position to position at will. Half the heap is renewed annually, to keep one portion in highest heat-yielding condition, and it is wonderful what a great advantage this heap proves in the raising of early supplies of various vegetables. Readers of COUNTRY LIFE will recall notes on the Aldenham leaf-heap and harvest which appeared in these pages some few years back. Where all leaves cannot be arranged for, then a mixture of long strawy litter can be incorporated for the purpose of making up; but the heap to which reference is made is only leaves, with a covering of long strawy material on the surface for cleanliness.

Over and above all these points, there are other matters of greater or lesser importance that will arise from time to time to confront the grower that do not call for study here, space precluding detailing them all; but one matter that must not be passed over is the using of modern methods for growing certain vegetables. One of the illustrations that accompany these notes depicts leeks growing surrounded by a run of boards, and this will typify what is meant. The old idea was to bore a hole in the ground by means of a bar or dibber, drop a young leek plant into it, and then wait for the plant to grow to an edible size. The young leeks for show nowadays are raised in pots, planted carefully out in the open on the level of the surface, and, as growth proceeds, a little fine soil is placed about the root portion, and a paper or cardboard tube placed right over the growth, this tube forcing the growth upwards in search of air and light, and at the same time blanching the stem of the plant. Thus the length of blanch is attained almost from the start, and the fattening of the growth, to make its due proportions, is attended to afterwards, soil being placed round the plant as growth proceeds, and being kept in position by the box made of boards, and constructed on the spot. This box, retaining the soil as it does, renders less soil necessary for the purpose, and permits the easy access to the roots of air and beneficial sunlight; while it is also an easy matter to attend to the plant's requirements in the way of water and manurial foods, as the roots are not deeply buried by this method. When the full growth is being attained, a layer of clean straw is placed over the banked-up soil to prevent rain splashing any of the grit into the growths of the plants, as this would harm them, and probably either distort or discolour them, as well as rendering them less fit for table. Such methods as these may, on first consideration, appear to be unprofitable and a waste of time and money, but those who have seen a crop of leeks garnered, grown



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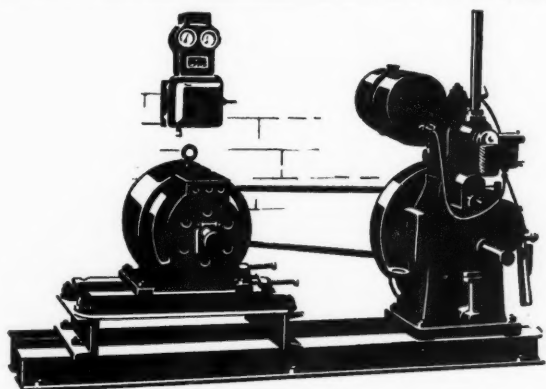
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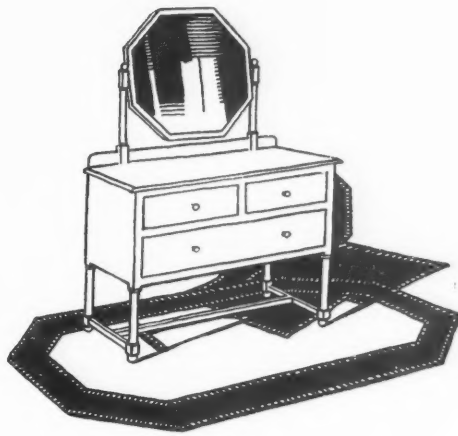
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BOURNEMOUTH FOR THE WINTER



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CENTRAL PLEASURE GARDENS.

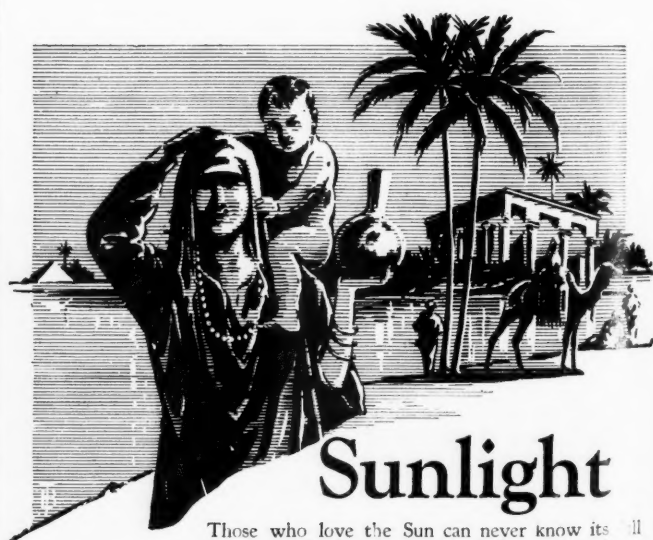
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in his way, and compared them with a crop of those raised in the more rough-and-ready fashion, will be struck with the obvious fact that not only finer produce results, but, despite the additional trouble and cost, an infinitely more profitable result is arrived at. So it runs with many items grown on modern lines, and, incidentally, the gardener who can grow good exhibition vegetables, that prove a credit to himself and his painstaking methods, is almost always a treasure from the culinary aspect, for, in his aims, he produces results of the finest character for use in preparation for table, and is, therefore, a more profitable grower than the one who endeavours to get produce by rule-of-thumb methods. For one thing, he realises that gross or undersized specimens are of little use on the show table; therefore, in aiming at the ideal, medium-sized, well grown product, he provides the finest quality for table use. Again, he knows that overcrowding of crops will prove harmful to his aims, and in arranging proper growing space he gets the heaviest crops, all other things being equal. Careful in his methods and studious in his ways, he further realises that waste space is not of benefit to him, and so he considers how to utilise the spaces available between properly spaced, long-maturing crops, for the growing of more quickly maturing products. An example of this can be seen in one of the illustrations, which shows the slight ridges that are formed when planting out celery in trenches for winter work, used for the growing of far more rapidly maturing lettuce. Another illustration depicts the space left between rows of tall runner beans employed for the growing of celery that will remain in position after the beans have been cleared away, yet gaining the benefit of the shade afforded by the beans during the hot periods of summer and autumn. In similar way spinach is beneficially shaded between rows of well-apart peas; and these instances can easily be multiplied. Even if the second method is used, there is a fair amount of space left between the beans and the celery rows; just prior to the photograph being taken that space had been utilised for quick crops like lettuce and radishes, so the maximum of product was being obtained from the minimum of surplus space.

So much for the general survey of the points affecting the growing of exhibition vegetables, which should set out the benefit of this objective, and what should be considered, allowed for, and aimed at, by the true enthusiast. Having reached that stage, we will next consider the application of proper methods to modern vegetables, dealing as concisely as possible with the more important sorts that need particular care and treatment to attain them at their best.

ARTICHOKES appear as the first items on the list, and with regard to the globe forms, emphasis should be laid on the necessity of obtaining a first-class strain, and though plantations need careful preparation, it is not advisable to retain them more than two or three years for the best results, nor should the flower-heads be permitted to form the first season of planting, or the plants will be weakened. Plenty of manure and water, and mulching when the heads are to be allowed, and shading during hot, bright weather, are all of benefit and assist good production.



THE INTERCROPPING OF LETTUCES AND CELERY.

Jerusalem and Chinese artichokes, which, incidentally, belong to different families from the globe forms, call for little comment, other than as requiring good soil preparation for the production of good tubers.

ASPARAGUS comes next, and here, be it confessed, the writer has a preference for the long, young succulent shoots of the finer sorts rather than the mere tip portion of the larger kinds that one so frequently sees in the windows of fruiterers' shops, and which are, for the most part, imported from abroad. As an early product, grown in frames on a mild hot-bed, it is invaluable both for table and exhibition; but it must be noted that the roots, once forced, are of no value for further use. The whole point with asparagus is to prepare the beds properly at the start; this done, they will, with careful after-attention, last for years. The replanting of the roots with as little delay as possible after they are taken from the soil is equally important. Where the soil is very retentive of moisture the beds are better if made above the surrounding level, to permit proper drainage, and early and excessive cutting of heads must be emphatically discouraged.

BEANS of all types are decidedly useful on the show table, especially in the early periods of the year, and are equally appreciated for kitchen use; therefore, effort should be made by a good grower to have these as early as possible, and as good as they can be grown. The broad bean is amenable to forcing, but only provided a careful mode of treatment is adopted, and pickings can be arranged for from the end of April, from plants raised from seed sown in November in 8in. or 10in. pots, germinated in cold frames, using a good loamy compost for the work. Drainage of pots should always be carefully attended to, and this is the case particularly here. Only four or five seeds should be sown to a pot, the compost for this operation being about three-quarters of the way up the pot, so as to allow space for the addition of top-dressing when required. Do not employ fire heat for this crop, as, when through the soil, the plants should be encouraged by the provision of full light and air to make sturdy growth, and from the frame they should be moved to a late vinery or orchard house, and grown on as close to the glass as possible. Give plenty of moisture, pinch out the tops of the plants when a sufficient number of flower buds appear, and when pods form and swell, then feed with liquid manure, or a reliable fertiliser; above all, remember to maintain plenty of fresh air, or setting will be a failure.

French Beans are always of much use for showing, or as a generally appreciated dish for table, and can be forced either in pots, as recommended for broad beans but using a lighter compost than for that crop, or by planting in heated brick pits, the temperature desirable in either case being from 60° to 70° Fahr. Watering and ventilation are matters that require care and consideration. Top-dress the plants as they rise in the pot, until the final level of the dressing is an inch below the level of the pot rim. The provision of a moist growing atmosphere is essential, and syringing with tepid water should be done twice daily. This will also help to defeat red spider, which is a bad pest of this crop. Pinch out



KOHL RABI GROWING IN PREPARED BEDS

the tips of the growths as the plants rise above the top of the pot, stake with twigs as required, and, when the pods set, feed the plants with tepid manure water of not too strong character. Frequent sowings are advisable to maintain this crop, and the later ones can be brought along on mild hot-beds, those of the final stages being ideal for planting in cold frames. (See illustration.)

Runner Beans, for first-class work, are, in my opinion, best raised in boxes, the sowings being made at the end of April and the beginning of June, for continuity, and the resulting plants put out after they have been well hardened off, the planting being done in prepared trenches, in double rows a foot apart each way. Staking is an important item with this crop, as are also plentiful supplies of moisture, not only at the roots, but also giving an evening syringing, after hot days, at the flowering period to help the setting of the pods. Plenty of liquid manure, with an occasional change to a good fertiliser, well washed into the roots, will greatly assist, and the careful thinning out of the pods, to leave likely exhibition ones in position, starting this work about a fortnight before the show date, will round off the task.

BET, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, SALSIFY AND SCORZONERA.—These root crops are grouped together on account of the special method of growing that is necessary to ensure first-class roots, especially where the soil is of heavy tenacious character, adverse to the good shaping of the roots. Globe and intermediate beet and short carrots do not require this particular care; but for the other and longer-rooted subjects, where the soil is at all heavy, boring should be resorted to. The bored holes should be about 3½ ft. in depth, and an iron crowbar will be found a convenient implement with which to do this work. When the holes are prepared—and it is best to make them on a site that has been well trenched and manured for a previous crop, so that the immediate addition of manure is not necessary—the holes should be filled with a suitable light compost, such as old potting soil with which is well mixed some mortar rubble, wood ashes and clean road scrapings. Firm this material into the holes, leaving a zin, deep, cup-like depression at the top, into which place five seeds, and cover with some more of the compost. Thinning should be carefully done when germination takes place, with a view to leaving finally the strongest seedling as near the centre of the hole as possible. Ordinary manure should be avoided for root crops, but during the course of growth light applications of a reliable fertiliser should be given at short intervals, alternated at times with dustings of soot, wood ashes and lime, to act not only as food, but as deterrents to pests. Well hoe these in—for a careful, constant stirring of the surface will aid growth very considerably and keep down the weeds.

SPINACH OR SEAKALE BEET is of use as an exhibition vegetable only in large mixed collections, when it proves very effective from an ornamental standpoint. It is best raised in frames about mid-March, sowing in shallow drills in well prepared rich soil, thinning as required, keeping well supplied with plenty of water and liquid manure, and tying up loosely with raffia about a fortnight before show date.

BROCCOLI for exhibition purposes, at the dead end of the year, and quite early in spring, when cauliflowers, as a rule, are not yet available, are decidedly useful, and no collection should be without them, provided they are well grown with properly blanched, good shaped and conditioned curd, and quite free from the ravages of caterpillars. Seed should be sown not earlier than the second week in April, and when germinated, transplant the seedlings as soon as large enough to their permanent growing quarters, allowing plenty of space for proper development. Plant in firmly on quite firm ground of not too rich character. A frequent mistake with this crop is planting loosely in richly manured ground, which does not give good results as a rule. Winter protection in very severe weather is advisable, and an occasional hoeing round the plants will materially help them. To preserve the plants through the winter, they should be laid over so that the heads face north, and soil placed over the stems, this point being the most vulnerable to frost.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS for late autumn and winter shows are of much use, either as separate "buttons" or as whole plants, but at other seasons are not so important. The main idea should be to grow the ordinary crop well, and then, about the middle of September to select the best plants, staking them carefully to keep them upright and well developed, supplying such selected ones with an application of good fertiliser about every ten days, washing this well in to the roots by means of plentiful supplies of water; further, supply dressings of fresh soot occasionally, as a change of diet. It should be noted that the ideal "button" is one that is of close, well formed, compact growth, and that does not show signs of breaking open.

CABBAGES, though always called for at shows, generally in classes by themselves, yet cannot be considered as one of the very best collection dishes, though, of course, they have their uses. Like the foregoing, good growing should be the main aim, and selection about three weeks before the show date, adopting the method of marking selected heads by means of sticks thrust into the ground alongside, and then to make a final choice on the very morning of the show if possible, or, at any rate, to leave it as late as can conveniently be managed.

CAPSICUMS AND CHILLIES, for inclusion in good mixed collections, are always worth while, and the seed should be sown for this purpose in February in a gentle heat, potting the young plants off into thumb pots, singly, as soon as possible, and growing

on close to the glass in a temperature of about 60° Fahr., shifting on into other receptacles when about four inches tall, growing on steadily, and watching out keenly for green fly, which should be tackled at once if discovered, as it is one of the worst pests of this crop. When weather conditions permit, and good growth has been made, the plants can be set out in a cold frame, in a sunny, fully exposed position, and will grow merrily on through the summer under these conditions, fruiting well when thus grown. One point should be noted, and that is, to provide plenty of liquid manure when the roots well fill the pots, or the plants will suffer starvation. Stake carefully and neatly as required, and about the end of September remove to warmer quarters in case of frosts.

CAULIFLOWERS are as important, in their season, as anything, and remarks made for broccoli apply equally here with regard to conditions, etc., of heads. The best method of raising is to make a number of small sowings, to be ready at various times, and to pay the closest attention possible for some weeks before they are wanted, examining daily against caterpillars and slugs, which rapidly do them severe harm if once allowed to make a start. When the curd, or flower head, is about the size of a cricket ball, carefully draw the leaves across, augmenting these with any spare ones available, tying all together carefully, but lightly, so as to exclude all light and thus effectively maintain the fine colour of the curd. Liquid manure is fully appreciated by this crop, as is plenty of clean water, and frequent hoeings should be made round the plants. As soon as the head is of sufficient size, the plant should be lifted, root and all, and hung head downwards in a cool, dark room. Lightly syringed daily, they will keep in good condition as long as a fortnight, and this obviates a usual complaint about this crop that it "always comes in with a rush, and one cannot use them up." For early shows this vegetable lends itself most readily to forcing in pots, and, raised from a sowing in gentle heat during December or January, pricked off into boxes before the second, or rough, leaves appear, and then into pots as soon as well rooted and the third leaf appears, inserting right up to the seed leaves. Grow on after this in a slightly warmer temperature, selecting a light position against the glass, and soon the plants will be ready for their final shift into nine or ten inch pots, well drained; and now employ a compost of three parts loam and one part horse manure, sprinkling some bone-meal over the rough fibre that is usually placed on the pot drainage, before filling with the compost. Pot firmly up to within three inches of the rim, as the space left will afford ample room for applying moisture, and for top-dressing with a mixture of equal parts loam and half-decayed cow manure, when required.

CELERY is as equally important a crop for exhibition as it is for household supplies. Here we must refer to the illustrations. In the one case, celery is seen growing on the flat for early crops, and blanched by tying round with brown paper bands, an effective method for this crop. In the second picture celery is shown growing in the prepared, but shallow trenches, but not yet at the period when tying up and earthing are necessary, this being the method employed for the later winter crops. Particular note should be made of the catch crops being grown along the trench ridges, comprised, in this case, of lettuce in various stages of growth.

The main desiderata with celery for exhibition work are the careful preparation of the ground, adding necessary enrichment; the selection of really good stocks of seed, from sources where one can rely on the stock being free from disease—for it seems to be unquestionable that the dreaded celery disease is carried in the seed, the spores of the disease infecting them. Careful culture and blanching, in conjunction with the provision of plenty of liquid, rounds off the requirements. Apply plenty of soot, remove any faulty or diseased leaf or growth as soon as seen, and keep a minute watch for small slugs, snails and celery fly, which revel on this crop, and very soon spoil it, unless checked at once.

CUCUMBERS are probably more unsatisfactorily grown and exhibited now than they were a half a century ago, despite the improvement that has taken place in the quality of the varieties. At local shows they are generally very poor and the classes for them badly supported. The general fault is that they are overgrown, uneven and often stale, therefore lacking the condition and colour for successful competition, and with the bloom that is such an added help to their appearance missing. Quick growth, attained by very strong, moist heat is the essential to success, and it should only take about ten days (allowing a few days extra for late autumn and winter supplies) from the flower to the perfected fruit. Syringing should not be attempted after flowering for exhibition specimens, and straightness of growth is best effected by placing a wooden trough under the young fruit, and securing the latter therein by means of wedge-shaped pieces of cork, carefully cut. The trough should be like a long, narrow box, lidless, and with the ends removed, a little longer and wider than a good shapely sized cucumber, and it should be suspended from the wires of the range to hold the fruit where it is grown. This vegetable can be produced most successfully in pits also, or even in frames on hot beds, the essential feature in the latter case being early ventilation, just sufficient to remove moisture that has condensed on the glass of the frame light.

KOHL RABI, too, is only required under the same circumstances, and should be well grown, plenty of moisture being allowed and frequent stirring with the Dutch hoe given.

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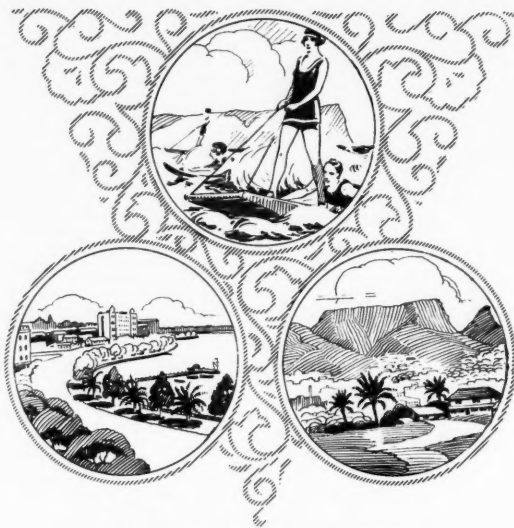
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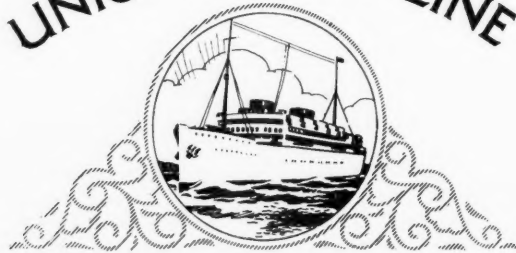
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TRULY THANKFUL.

"GIFT HORSES."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—My thanks are due to "Crascredo" for his charming reply to my letter. I hope you do not credit that kick on his jaw. Why, I did but tug, and that most tentatively, the coat tails he admits to trailing. "Don't say anything rude or personal," cautioned my wife, who has no faith in my powers of felicitous literary expression, and I at once guiltily deleted a remark to the effect that I could well guess at the position of "Crascredo's" tongue while he was writing that article. Now, under cover of turning the other cheek with true Christian meekness, he gets in some nasty little digs of his own, doesn't he? Impossible, however, to feel "further infuriated" with anyone so irresistibly humorous, even though he does, by inference, class my dear old hunter among the mannerless. I can assure him that a better mannered horse never looked through a snaffle bridle. As to his making himself the mouthpiece of that country-bred—I knew the beast, and he didn't. If he had, he would not credit her with so much more common-sense than she actually possessed. He gets his own back fair and square, though—I freely admit it—on my quotation. One should verify such things, not trust to a notably inaccurate memory. But did he not, in his article, refer to the ten million possible variations of the double bridle? And then he accuses me of gross exaggeration! Well, well!—EDMUND H. CORBETT.

"I HAVE HAD PLAYMATES."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The enclosed two photographs represent my grandson, aged fourteen months, with

a live grey squirrel, which he feeds almost daily with nuts. I think you may possibly like to publish them in your paper.—P. H. LEE EVANS.

DUMMY-BOARD FIGURES—AN EARLY REFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Many of your readers will be familiar with the flat boards shaped and painted to represent human figures, which are often found in old houses. These curious objects appear to have originated in Holland, and became popular in this country in the seventeenth century. They are occasionally mentioned in inventories: for example, there was "a woman paying of an apple" in the ante-hall at Dyrham in 1710; but with the exception of such thriftily worded entries contemporary allusions to them are rare. Ned Ward's "London Spy" of 1700 contains, however, an unusually detailed and interesting description of dummy-board figures at the Tower, which I do not remember to have seen quoted in any account of these curiosities: it suggests, moreover, that the figures in military uniforms now in private houses may have been intended for very different surroundings. The countryman asks to be conducted to the Arsenal, and accordingly the guide, "pursuant to our Request, Ushered us up a Stately Stair-case, where, at the Corner of every Lobby, & turning of the Stairs, stood a Wooden Grenadier as Sentinel, Painted in his proper Colours, cut out with as much Exactness upon Board as the Picture of a Housewife with her Broom, very usually set up in Great Families as good Examples to Servant Wenches, to make 'em mindful of their cleanliness; but tho' there

were several Figures, yet the Painter, thro' the narrowness of his Fancy, had made their Postures, and their Faces so exactly alike that"—the remainder of the passage will not bear quoting, being only too typical of Ward's coarseness. The allusion to the housewife is notable, as many of the surviving dummies are of that class.—RALPH EDWARDS.

THE HEDGER AND DITCHER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Another old craftsman—less famous, perhaps, than his Berkshire contemporary, the bowl-maker, of whom I wrote the other day, is the hedger and ditcher. He, too, is being pushed brusquely aside by the advances of modern commerce: so much so that he is seldom heard of. Fast is this at one time important craftsman being swept into the forgotten past of yesterday. Before we relied upon wire for fencing and dividing our fields the hedger and ditcher's was a common calling. The man who could build a new hedge or repair an old one was a valuable hand, for when the hedges were sound and well trimmed he would deepen and clean his ditches. During the last century, hawthorn hedges were grown so generally that the hedger and ditcher came into even greater prominence than before. But to-day, one may search a hundred farms for him in vain.—CAMERON MUNRO.

HIS MASTER'S WATER-BOTTLE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I enclose two photographs of a camel in the course of an eight days' march from Sarafaur to Amman carried out by the Camel Company of the Transjordan Frontier Force, drinking from its owner's water bottle.—G. W. BUXTON.



"WHY
SHOULD EVERY CREATURE DRINK BUT I?
WHY, MAN OF MORALS, TELL ME WHY."

THE JACKDAW AS A FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I hope you will like to publish this photograph of our tame jackdaws, which we took from a nest in the spring, before they could fly. We call them Jack and Jill. They are quite tame, and as soon as we appear outside they come and perch on our shoulders. The one sitting on the lady's shoulder has a *penchant* for pecking one's ears that is very painful at times. No doubt we shall lose them some time, having seen the cats casting very envious eyes at them; so we dare not clip their wings on that account, nor can we have them indoors. However, we hope they will stay, for the jackdaw is hard to beat for intelligence, and his amusing tricks more than make up for his hopelessness as a songster.—N. K. PHILLIPS.

THE OWL'S BATH.

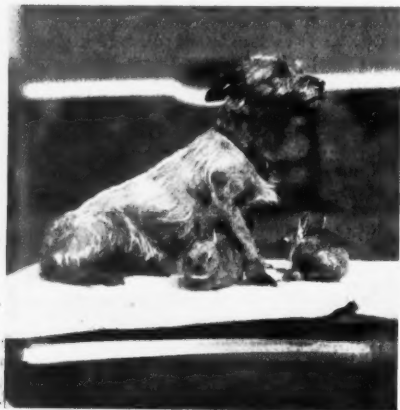
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Your correspondent, in your issue of October 16th, asks if anyone has seen a wild tawny owl taking a bath. Three young ones were hatched last summer, and one evening in August, almost in the dusk, I saw one of them bathing in a shallow bird bath in the garden; it was splashing about and almost rolling over in its efforts to get the water over its back, and it went in again and again, as if it could not have enough of it. I grieve to say that its fondness for water was its undoing; as about a fortnight later we found it drowned in the stable tank, which is deep, with steep sides: fatal to the poor little bird, which was still not a very strong flier.—M. B. MIREHOUSE.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am sending you a photograph which, I think, may interest the readers of your paper. My nieces caught two tiny wild rabbits by



"PRUDENT, CAUTIOUS SELF-CONTROL."

the hill here, which became quite tame. My Cairn terrier, usually very fierce against rabbits, used to go and sit on the little girl's knee while she had the rabbits in her lap and was very friendly to them; so we took this photograph thinking the occurrence quite an unusual one.—M. E. BONHAM-CARTER.

THE SONG OF THE SWAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was interested to read your correspondent's note as to the alleged song of the swan, and to his query as to whether anybody has actually heard it. I beg to state that I have done so many times. I described this song in an article in the Christmas Number of COUNTRY LIFE, 1910. I first heard the song more than twenty-five years ago on an island in the Inner Hebrides, the singers being the small Bewick's swan; but a note on the subject which I wrote to a well known sporting weekly only received a sceptical reply from the then editor, and was not published, although I believe a now extinct journal called, I think, *To-day*, did publish it with reserve. So cold was the reception my discovery met with that I said no more about it, until a short note appeared in a scientific journal by a well known ornithologist who heard the song of the larger Whooper swan in Iceland. Not until then did I dare bring it out again, viz., in "British Birds," Vol. VI, and Mr. T. A. Coward quotes this in his admirable "Birds of the British Isles." I have listened to the song many times, but only heard it once in



JACK AND JILL.

the daytime, this being just before a terrible storm. I might add that in my wanderings as a wildfowler I have seen and heard things which I never dare publish except to confirm somebody else.—H. W. ROBINSON.

THE SPEED OF FLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can you or any of your correspondents please inform me if there are data published as to the speeds which birds can attain in flight; at this time of the year it would be interesting to know what speed the driven pheasant or partridge can attain without the wind to help.—FRANCIS CADOGAN.

[The average speed of a driven game bird is accepted by most shooting authorities as 40 miles per hour. With a favouring wind, speeds much in excess of this have been estimated, and a really fast pheasant on a favouring slant can touch 55 to 60 m.p.h. Wildfowl attain even higher speeds, and Mr. Quain of the United States Bureau of Standards, a physicist of authority, speaks of wild geese moving at 90 m.p.h. The flight of the bar-tailed godwit is also astonishingly fast, and has been estimated at 65 m.p.h. In general, these speeds are estimated rather than observed speeds, though a few cases have been reported where cars, moving parallel to flushed birds, have given speedometer readings slightly above or below 40 m.p.h.—ED.]

A TAME TIGER CUB.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Perhaps your readers may care to see a picture of my tiger cub Shumshere. He



"THE TIGER IS A FEARFUL BEAST."

is quite tame, goes for long walks unchained with the dogs, and, with the exception of a tendency to stalk stray goats, shows no vicious inclinations.—F. W. A. PRIDEAUX.

DAMAGE DONE TO BIRDS BY OIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—On October 18th a party of twenty-five mute swans arrived on Chelsea Reach. A little distance these birds looked snowy white in comparison with the dozen or so which dwell on this bit of the river; but on closer inspection it could be seen that their necks, bodies and the part of the wings that touched the water were covered with what appeared to be a thin coating of brown oil. The birds were washing themselves, splashing vigorously in the river, and then carefully preening their feathers in their endeavour to clean them, acute disgust at their condition showing in every movement of the birds. It was pathetic to watch them shaking their heads in the water in their endeavour to clean their bills. The whiteness of their upper plumage made one think that they must come from the upper reaches of the river, as even our own swans look dusky beside them. I should be very glad if any of your readers would say if they have met with any large patches of oil on the water likely to cause so much damage to the birds, as the matter should be enquired into.—M. G. S. BEST.

PHOTOGRAPHING A SWALLOW AT NEST.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Early in May of this year a friend of mine asked me if, in my many years of bird photography, I had ever photographed a swallow at nest. I told him in answer that, so far as I knew, nobody had ever taken such a



THE BREADWINNER.

photograph, and that it had been a haunting ambition with me for many years to accomplish the feat. I pointed out that swallows nest in dark and inaccessible places, making photography impossible. He thereupon said that he believed he could make it possible for me to photograph a pair of swallows which nest annually in his loft. I set out some weeks later to visit his loft, still without hope. I found that he had fitted a large box over the small break in the woodwork, through which the pair of swallows entered the loft, so that they could go no farther. Above this box a large piece of the woodwork had been removed and replaced with a piece of glass. When the hinged lid of the box was raised the light passing through this window illuminated the interior, and I saw that a small ledge (similar to the nesting ledge under the roof) had been fitted in one corner, offering support for a nest, and on this ledge the swallows had placed the foundations of a nest. I had little doubt that these birds would tolerate the illuminating of their compartment for a photograph if the lid was at first raised by degrees, although it was natural for them to carry on their home duties in more or less darkness. The camera was placed on a platform built to take it, about 4ft. from the nest, and a ladder placed for the photographer to stand on. Two days later the lid of the box was raised gradually till it was quite perpendicular, and fastened so. At first the swallows expressed alarm in shouts of resentment, but, finding no harm came to them, they soon became reassured. Hence the photograph I now send you.—GEO. HEARN.



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END OF THE SEASON at NEWMARKET

AN ASTONISHING CAMBRIDGESHIRE: THE TWO YEAR OLDS.

It is really quite a remarkable thing that an owner whose chief racing interests are in France should have won two Cesarewitches and two Cambridgeshires in this country in the last three years. In 1923 his horse Rose Prince, sent over from France, won the Cesarewitch. A year ago he brought off an ever memorable "double event": Forseti won him the Cesarewitch and Masked Marvel the Cambridgeshire. Last week, at Newmarket, his Insight II won the Cambridgeshire. The owner referred to is Mr. A. K. Macomber, an American of great wealth, who lives chiefly in France.

In every case his winners of these two big betting races have been long-priced. It was certainly so when Rose Prince and Forseti won, and, though Masked Marvel started at 100 to 9, he was at very much longer odds until the evening before the race. But, of course, the climax in the way of long-priced winners came with the astonishing success of Insight II last week. His price was returned at 50 to 1. One wonders why it was not 100 to 1. It certainly should have been, so unconsidered was this five year old horse. Not only was the actual winner unthought of, but the second, Bulger, owned by Mrs. Carthew and trained by Stanley Wootton, was a 20 to 1 chance. He had not been regarded as a runner, and, indeed, on the previous afternoon he won a minor race over the course. Third to Insight II was a 22 to 1 chance in the French three year old Asterus. Thus, winner and third were bred in France.

A SHORT-PRICED FAVOURITE.

Naturally, these happenings involved the fancied ones in heavy defeat. It chanced that the favourite on this occasion, Delius, was an uncommonly short-priced favourite. Mr. Reid Walker's three year old, weighted at 7st. 2lb. and tried at Manton to be unbeatable, started at 100 to 30, which is the shortest price any favourite for the race has started at since Polymelus was successful at 11 to 10 against exactly twenty years ago. Delius finished fourth, but only a moderate fourth, when we consider that Insight II won by three lengths. Embargo, the second favourite, and the winner of two of the season's classic races in Ireland, was 'way down the line, and that remark most certainly applies to Oojah, who ran in such a way as to prove conclusively that he cannot stay nine furlongs. Plack seemed to be outpaced by the frenzied way in which the race was run; while Prompt, it is said, was first interfered with at the start and then was nearly brought down mid-way through the race.

Delius had shown himself a smart horse in public, and one felt that he might be ever so much better than the handicapper had estimated him to be. The view was encouraged by the fact of his emerging highly successfully from a trial at Manton. Now, a trial conducted by the very experienced Alec Taylor must be respected, and one saw the fact duly reflected when the price of the colt steadily contracted. There is not the slightest doubt, therefore, that he was regarded as being extremely likely to win. Why, then, did he fail even to get a place? Why did all other fancied ones fail, too? Why is it these big races nowadays have such totally unexpected results? There must surely be something wrong somewhere. I wish I could supply answers that would be accepted unhesitatingly. I think of the Lincolnshire Handicap being won by a 100 to 1 chance, of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, of the Royal Hunt Cup, and so on. What I have to suggest may not apply to every big race won by a long-priced outsider, but I am as certain as I am that I am writing this that the Cambridgeshire was a false run race.

If you have young and inexperienced riders—boys, for the most part, who have ridden a few winners with the aid of the 5lb. allowance—dashing their horses off as if engaging in a five furlong scurry, you are bound to have those horses "cracking" before reaching the proper end of their physical resources. In the same way, others that cannot accelerate quite so quickly must be run off their legs and unbalanced by impatient riders who have no wish to be left too far behind in the crazy gallop. I am sure something of the same thing happened in connection with the Cambridgeshire last week.

Delius was really "ridden into the ground." If Bella Minna had any pretensions to stay the nine furlongs she was not given a fair chance through being dashed off as if engaging in a sprint for the Portland Stakes at Doncaster. Asterus has been taught all his racing life to race in that way, so that it did not matter to him. He had to pay the penalty at the judge's end, for he faded out of it in the last hundred yards, after, at one time, shaping like just lasting home. Plack was certainly galloped off her legs as I have described; and Oojah, being a doubtful stayer, was not likely to last out in such circumstances. In the result, we had an old and seasoned horse, notable in all his races for speed, being ridden with more restraint by Thwaites and then coming on to the scene to smother those that had been pumped to a standstill.

There would be far better and truer races for the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire if the handicapper were permitted to start his weights at 7st. 7lb. (not 6st. as hitherto) and build up to 9st. 7lb. Stronger jockeys would be available, and the inexperienced and too zealous light-weights would be ruled out. We might, too, have fields less unwieldy.

Probably an outcome of the Cambridgeshire is the match to take place at Newbury this afternoon between Messrs. Joel's Oojah and Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen's Highborn II, for £2,000 a-side, with £500 forfeit. Both finished well down the course behind Insight II, and the owners concerned have now no delusions about the capacity of their champions. It is recognised that their limit is probably six furlongs, and it will be over this distance that the match will take place at Newbury this (Saturday) afternoon, Carslake riding Oojah and Joe Childs being up on Highborn II. They are meeting at weight-for-age, which means that the older horse, Oojah, concedes only 4lb. Actually, Highborn II has a pull in the weights of 6lb., for when they last met, which was for the King George Stakes at Goodwood, Highborn II was giving 2lb. Oojah won easily that day.

It will not be without interest to touch on some other results at Newmarket's concluding meeting of the year. It was a meeting which brought much grief to backers, for it was not only in the Cambridgeshire that results were out of keeping with general expectations. Take the case of the Dewhurst Stakes, which has always held an important position in the autumn two year old racing. Damon could not be started, owing to developing a cough, and his absence seemed to leave the field open for the victory of Knight of the Grail, who, it will be recalled, had so narrowly missed winning the Prendergast Stakes to Shian Mor at the Second October Meeting. Knight of the Grail was second again, beaten this time by Mrs. Chester Beatty's Money Maker, to whom I think I drew attention after he had won a race at Doncaster in September. He certainly won the Dewhurst Stakes of seven furlongs on his merits, for he galloped with zest and steadily wore down all opposition. He is really well grown and a robust-looking sort, and is especially interesting because he happens to be a full brother to Zionist, being a son of Spearmint and Judea. He was bred by Captain Charles Moore in Ireland, and bought by Mrs. Beatty as a yearling for 3,400 guineas.

What happened to Adam's Apple in the Criterion Stakes of six furlongs I cannot think. Here was a colt rated as being only 4lb. below the leader in the Free Handicap; 1lb. better than Call Boy, the winner of the Middle Park Stakes; and 13lb. better than Mr. Arkwright's Treat. Naturally, with no Call Boy to meet in his race last week, he was made an odds on favourite, but ran awfully badly against Treat, whose name I have just mentioned, and who was actually conceding 4lb. Mr. Whitburn's colt rolled rather than raced, and on his return to the paddock his condition was so parlous for some time that his trainer, Harry Cottrill, made a communication to the Stewards, who ordered a veterinary enquiry. The colt was found to be ill, but was more or less normal at night. What happened to him remains a mystery.

It was Lord Woolavington's Applecross that won the Moulton Stakes of five furlongs, from a nice colt by The Boss from Victrice, owned by Lady Blandford; while third and fourth respectively, in a close finish, were Lord Astor's Book Law and Sir Victor Sassoon's Rosalia. The latter is a fine big filly and ought to do well as a three year old. Book Law looked dull and broken in her coat, and she has scarcely fulfilled the expectations entertained of her at Ascot, where she won the Queen Mary Stakes. Still, she remains a very nice filly. Applecross had some difficulty in getting up to win, as if the distance were too sharp for him. He was never going so well as at the finish—which, after all, is the chief thing that matters. He is, to my mind, a grand individual, and I do not think any two year old of the season has impressed me more. Like Call Boy, he is by Hurry On, but there is more of Applecross, and so commanding is he, while possessing lots of quality, that one wonders why he is not better than his form makes him out to be. If I were his owner I should be tempted to build rather highly where he is concerned.

TWO RUNAWAY WINS.

Still dealing with two year olds, which, because of their future interest me far more than do winners of handicaps, one must not omit to note two runaway wins on the last day of all. In Lord Lonsdale's colours, the filly Endowment, leased by him from the National Stud, won the Free Handicap with the greatest of ease. Nine owners of the many owning the colts and fillies included in the Free Handicap chose to send their youngsters to the post for this event in consideration of contributing £100 each to the sweepstakes. This, as I have stated, went to Lord Lonsdale, the net winnings being £875, of which he takes two-thirds and the National Stud one-third. Endowment is a nice medium-sized chestnut filly by Silvern, of whom I wrote not long ago when dealing with the National Stud. This is the best one he has sired, and he has only to get a few more like her to establish his success as a sire, somewhat belated though that success would be now. I may add that Hera (the newly named Helenora filly) was second, but a very poor second, to a six lengths' winner! Voice Box was third, and behind was the actual favourite, Lord Astor's Double Barrel. The Houghton Stakes of a mile was won by many lengths by Lord Durham's Beam, a filly that at last justified herself in public. PHILIPPOS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

GOPSAL: OUTLYING LAND

LORD WARING has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to dispose of the outlying portions of the Gopsal estate, extending to 6,000 acres, by auction at Leicester on January 28th. He wishes that every tenant of a farm shall have an opportunity of purchasing his holding, so far as is practicable, at a reasonable price, provided such purchase will not interfere with the sale of the estate generally. Gopsal is one of the best agricultural estates in the Midlands, comprising first-rate dairy farms and small holdings, and it is noted for the quality of the cheese produced there.

Before referring for a moment to the mansion, it may be well to repeat that the coming sale is only of outlying land. The seat, Gopsal—or, as it is commonly spelt, Gopsall—ranks among the chief mansions in Leicestershire. Its builder, Charles Jennens, lavished part of his fortune in two artistic channels, Literature and Music. His wealth enabled him to make an unrivalled collection of Shakespearean folios, but his lack of scholarly judgment resulted in a ludicrous failure when he essayed the task of editing one of the tragedies. Like many another landowner of "the good old days," he ensured the remembrance of his name by linking it with that of a great creative genius. He did himself the honour of having Handel as a guest, and Gopsal is noteworthy as the place where much of the "Messiah" was written, and where the manuscript rested for a long while. The cedarwood chapel and library are among the fine features of the mansion, and it is surrounded by grounds and parkland adorned, in the manner of its period, with stately "temples." To Gopsal was taken the obelisk which Pope put up at Twickenham to the memory of his mother. It is unnecessary, and it might be misunderstood, if further reference were made to the estate, seeing that the outlying farms are all that are embraced in the auction now notified.

HARRINGTON HOUSE, CHARING CROSS.

SECRETARY CRAGG, of "South Sea Bubble" notoriety, and Romney, the painter, are among the more notable of the recorded residents, at various periods, in Craig's Court, Charing Cross. No. 2, Craig's Court, and the beautiful old Queen Anne mansion, Harrington House, which has a fine original staircase, and carving after Grinling Gibbons, have been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on behalf of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, to the Government. The premises have an area of between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet, and it is said that a new telephone exchange is to be provided there. Cox's Bank did business in Craig's Court from the year 1765 onwards, and there the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army, used often to visit Cox and his partner Charles Greenwood.

Haverholme Priory, the twelfth century settlement of the Cistercians, and later of the Gilbertines, a few miles from Sleaford, a residential estate described and illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE* (Vol. XIII, page 112) as a seat of Lord Winchelsea, is doomed to demolition, according to a note from a local correspondent.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE FLATS.

CERTAIN flats at Devonshire House are still available, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley having a range of choice for would-be tenants from £4,600 purchase money and a ground rent of £65, up to £14,875 purchase money and an annual ground rent of £175.

The new Devonshire House of 1926 recalls the palatial building standing in the Piccadilly of the seventeenth century, described by Evelyn.

In the time of James I the land on which stood Hay Hill Farm was acquired by Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who erected there a stately mansion, later to be known as Devonshire House. Lord Berkeley's new house was completed in 1666, and his lordship resided there until his death in 1678. His widow continued in residence, and her time saw the commencement of the development of Mayfair by the disposal of portions of the gardens at prices which caused astonishment in those days, "advancing neere £1,000 per annum in mere ground rents . . . to such a mad intemperance was the age come of building about a city by far too disproportionate already to the nation."

It was in the year 1698 that the Cavendish family took possession of the mansion, thereafter known as Devonshire House, and for many years it was the scene of great banquets, and the brightest gatherings of courtiers and wits of the day. On October 16th, 1733, occurred a great fire which practically laid the noble pile in ruins, but the Duke soon erected a new residence designed by William Kent. This building survived adverse criticism, and Devonshire House again became the centre of social gatherings on a scale remembered to the present day.

GROSVENOR SQUARE HOUSES.

THE DOWAGER LADY NUNBURN-HOLME has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer her town house, No. 41, Grosvenor Square, in January. This is one of the finest houses in the Square, and has a grand suite of entertaining rooms of the Early Georgian style. The firm has sold the residence of Lady Miller, No. 45, Grosvenor Square, in conjunction with Messrs. Collins and Collins.

For the executors of the late Sir Stuart Samuel Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have sold the remaining contents of No. 12, Hill Street, Berkeley Square. Prices realised included: A set of Italian marquetry chairs, 84 guineas; an Italian tapestry panel—a camp scene—100 guineas; a sixteenth century Flemish panel—a hunting scene—£399; an early Flemish panel—a park scene with swans and dog—300 guineas; and an early panel—figures of king and courtiers (probably Norwegian)—100 guineas. Two first editions sold were: Samuel Richardson's "Clarissa, or the History of a Young Lady" (1748), 30 guineas; and "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" (1741-42), £50.

Having sold Hollyhurst, Burwash Common, Messrs. Hampton and Sons are to sell the remaining portion of the estate in lots at Tunbridge Wells on November 12th, including the home farm and 100 acres of woodland. The firm has instructions from Mr. Nigel Walker to sell the Hornacott Manor estate, between Launceston and Holsworthy, about 255 acres, including coverts providing excellent shooting and a mile of trout fishing in the Tamar. The house, of moderate size, is modernised, and there is a home farm, the whole with possession. The auction will take place on November 30th at St. James's Square.

The Wilderness, East Molesey, near Hampton Court, has been sold by Messrs. Collins and Collins. The property, of over 10 acres, is known for its water gardens. The River Mole runs through the grounds, which include a deep swimming pool and a hard tennis court. The house is beautifully appointed and contains a ballroom.

Flore (often called Floore or Flower) is one of the prettiest villages in Northamptonshire, and probably one of the best kept, excepting those which are still held in their entirety by one owner. This village is interesting as it contains a thatched cottage in the village, known as Adams Cottage, commonly regarded as the home of the ancestors of John Adams, President of the United States, 1797-1800. This cottage was purchased in 1923 by the Sulgrave Institution. Near it is The Laurels, a residential property just sold by Messrs. Jackson Stops at Northampton for £2,350 to Major Markham.

BURLINGTON ARCADE SOLD.

BURLINGTON ARCADE was offered for sale at King Street, St. James's, by Messrs. Goddard and Smith, and after it had been declared sold to Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden for £330,000, the latter firm intimated that their clients wished the sale in lots—an alternative that had been provided for in the particulars—to proceed. Sales of some of the shops so submitted were stated to amount to nearly £60,000. The Arcade formerly belonged to Lord Chesham, who was reported to have disposed of it a few weeks ago. The suggestion has been made that the acquisition of premises in Old Bond Street might be a means of securing an additional approach to the Arcade.

Woodston Manor estate, near Tenbury Wells, is in the market. Lot 1 is a fruit farm and residential estate where fruit can be profitably cultivated as a hobby. The hop-yards are good. The houses and buildings are in perfect order and nearly all of recent construction. Teme-side pastures are noted

in the Western Midlands. A mile of fishing in the Teme is being offered separately. The Teme is famous among Midland anglers as far north as Liverpool. Of the 491 acres offered, about 300 acres is for sale with possession on completion. This includes the principal house and the best of the orchards, hopland, and river pastures. Messrs. Clark and Manfield have issued illustrated particulars preparatory to the auction, in 26 lots, on November 16th at Tenbury Wells.

The sale is notified, by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, of the Warwickshire residence, Harbury Hall, with 13 acres. The Georgian residence on the outskirts of the village, at an elevation of about 400ft., comprises, with gardens and grounds, a charming country property extremely well placed in the heart of the Warwickshire Hunt.

The executors of the late Mr. A. C. Fleuret, have instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell the contents of Glen-thorne, Blindley Heath, Lingfield. The sale of the English and French furniture will be on the premises on Tuesday, November 16th and following days. The pictures will be sold at the Hanover Square Galleries, November 19th. The furniture comprises Queen Anne and Chippendale pieces, an English Empire cabinet, a French kingwood marquetry secretaire, a Queen Anne longcase walnut clock, old English and French clocks, Copeland, Crown Derby and other porcelain, and old glass. The paintings, drawings and engravings include a river scene, with mill and figures, by J. Van Goyen, and a coast scene, with wreck and figures, by Joseph Claude Vernet. There are water colour drawings and Baxter and Le Blond prints.

The sale by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners of Friarmayne, Dorset, to a client of Messrs. Dibblin and Smith, has been effected for £13,000. The house is on the site of an old monastery, and the 180 acres attached to it are intersected by a trout stream.

Ashurstwood House, East Grinstead, has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons; also the Westminster lease of No. 86, Eaton Square.

The Admiralty have decided to dispose of the Coast Guard Station at Stanpit, Christchurch, and have instructed Messrs. Fox and Sons to offer it on November 10th.

LAND OWNING BY "UNLIMITED" COMPANIES.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the Marquess of Hartington and Mr. Burke are the directors of the Chatsworth Estates Company, which has been, within the last few days, registered as a private "unlimited" company. The company's capital is £2,300,000, of which £300,000 are preference shares.

The Rosebery Estates, another "unlimited" company, has just been registered in Edinburgh, and the articles of association prevent any invitation to the public to subscribe for any part of the shares. The company's objects are "to carry on in Scotland or elsewhere the business in all its branches of ownership, factorship, management, improvement, exploitation and development of landed estate" and "any or all of the businesses, trades, industries or occupations of farming, fishing, forestry, gardening, mining, oil and shale works, quarrying and seed-growing." The capital of the company is £362,500, divided into 181,250 preference shares of £1 each, and 181,250 ordinary shares of £1 each. The preference shares are to bear a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The directors are the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Dalmeny.

Other registrations of companies for purposes connected with the management of real estate that have been made in the last few months, include those of the Corsham Estate, £150,000 (Lord Methuen); Mexborough Estate, £600,000 (Earl of Mexborough); Himley Estates, £10,100 (Earl of Dudley); Welbeck Estates, £780,000 (Duke of Portland); Zetland Estates, £30,000 (Marquess of Zetland); Strathmore Estates, £134,900 (Earl of Strathmore); Leconfield Estate, £400,000 (Lord Leconfield); Compton Estates, £300,000 (Marquess of Northampton); Leven Estate, £200,000 (Earl of Leven and Melville); Blenheim Estate, £200,000 (Duke of Marlborough); Ledburn Land, £100,000 (Lord Dalmeny); and Lucan Estates, £12,500 (Earl of Lucan).

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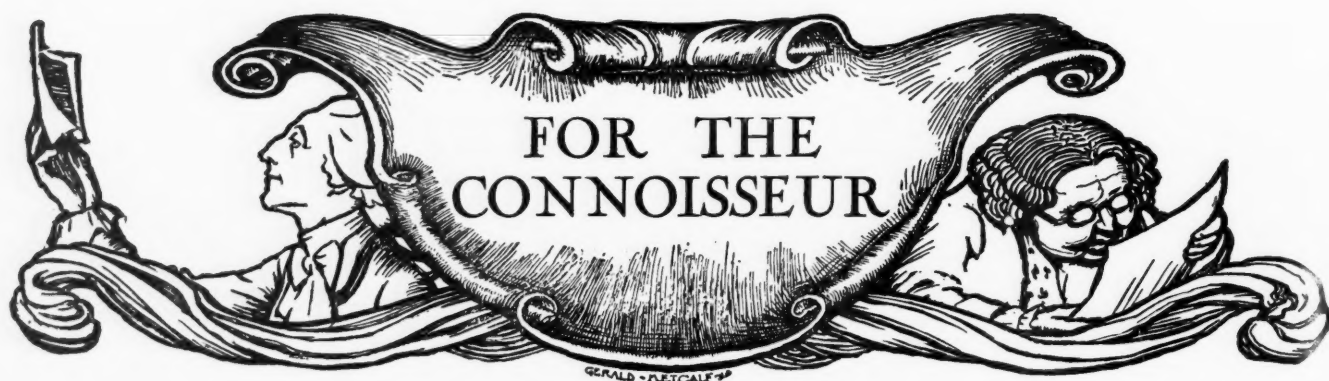


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ENGLISH PORCELAIN AND FURNITURE

THAT well known collector, the late Colonel Croft Lyons, who had gathered together a collection of considerable interest and value in such different classes as furniture, silver, porcelain, mathematical instruments and the small adjuncts to house furnishing of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, left to the Victoria and Albert Museum the whole of his collections housed there, besides other bequests. The residue of his collection, including some excellent examples of English porcelain, will be, by the order of the executors, sold, on Thursday, November 11th, and the following day by Messrs. Sotheby. Among English porcelain is a fine Bow figure of Minerva, helmeted, with an owl at her feet and her right hand resting on a shield, highly coloured and gilt, and two Chelsea figures, the male figure with the attributes of winter, the female figure, Omphale, wearing the lion skin and club of Hercules. Both these Chelsea figures bear the gold anchor mark. A fine

Longton Hall vase, with wide neck and scroll handles, is painted on one side with a pastoral scene with a shepherd boy and dogs; while on the other side is painted a panel of birds on a ground of Little's blue. At the junction of the handles with the body are gilt and encrusted flowers. A pair of oval Worcester sauce tureens and covers, which are painted in colours with fruit and insects, belong to a service (of which a single plate is in the Frank Lloyd collection in the British Museum) which is believed to have been made for William Henry, Duke of Gloucester. Their mark is a large filled-in crescent in gold. Colonel Croft Lyons' furniture in this sale, which is chiefly of the mahogany period, includes a good wide seat with upholstered back and arms, resting on cabriole legs carved at the knee and finishing in claw and ball feet; an armchair of which the arms and cabriole legs are finely carved with foliage; a set of six shield-back chairs dating from the Late Georgian period, having pierced and



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interlaced vase-shaped splats carved with plumes and foliage in the style of Hepplewhite; and a mid-eighteenth century oval dining-table with four finely carved cabriole legs finishing in claw and ball feet.

A PAINTED SETTEE AND CHAIRS.

The "new and elegant fashion" that Hepplewhite remarks as having arisen lately, of finishing seat furniture with "painted or japanned work," was carried over into the nineteenth century. In such work the frame was made of beech, and painted to harmonise with the scheme of interior decoration, while certain details, such as panels, were treated with small figure subjects or landscapes. In a settee and four chairs at Mr. Basil Dighton's of Savile Row, the framework is painted pea green and the seat is caned. In the chairs, the seat rail and legs are ornamented with a group of flowers and husks, while the back is an elaborate composition in which winged female sphinxes, addorsed, form the base. Above, from the looped splat is suspended an oval landscape medallion, flanked by a light swag of flowers. The design of the settee back, formed of three chair backs with a rising centre, is even more unusual, for on the midmost chair back, a serpent, painted in natural colours, and a basket of flowers form the central motif. This set dates from the first decade of the nineteenth century, when a search was made, in Sheraton's words,



PAINTED ARMCHAIR, circa 1810.

for "studied elegance" in drawing-room chairs, "though it was extremely difficult to attain to anything really novel."

A CARVED TRIPOD TABLE.

The tripod table with top of varying dimensions was, though it does not figure in the furniture trade catalogues of the second half of the eighteenth century, an universally used and useful object in the sitting-room. The three-centred support, which was invaluable for stability, had been appreciated for candle-stands and pedestals in the Early Georgian period, but it is less usual to find tripod tea-tables before the middle years of the century. The table-top is usually circular, shaped, or octagonal; in many cases the rim is protected by a fretted gallery, very serviceable when the tea-equipage was set out upon it. The patterns varied little in general form, but considerably in detail; the standard was formed as a short fluted pillar having a vase-shaped enlargement towards the base, into which were dovetailed three cabriole legs cut into claw and ball, lion-paw, snake-head or, as in the example at Messrs. Turner Lord's, Mount Street, into dolphin heads. This is an enriched example in which the baluster-shaped standard is fluted, and carved with acanthus upon the bulb-shaped enlargement; while the cabriole legs are carved on the shoulder with a human mask developing in acanthus foliations. The octagonal top is bordered by a pierced gallery of reversed Vitruvian scrolls, and the edge

is carved. In the later Georgian period, a less expensive spindle gallery supersedes the carved fret; and in examples in which the rococo motifs are developed to their fullest extent, there is a preference for a system of balanced and storied scrolls, rather than the single pillar and baluster support. J. DE SERRE.

TWO PORTRAIT PAINTERS

Ingres: *His Life and Art*, by L. Frölich-Bume. (William Heinemann, £4 4s.)

John S. Sargent: *His Life and Work*. With an exhaustive catalogue of his works, by William Howe Downes. (Thornton Butterworth, 30s.)

AS a rule one may expect the first account of a great artist to be a more or less uncritical panegyric, written immediately after his death, and the real estimate to appear only some fifty years later. But the two books under review are rather exceptional. The first, dealing with Ingres, is a translation from the German, and its value lies mainly in the splendid series of eighty reproductions illustrating both his paintings and drawings. The introductory essay is mainly historical, giving an interesting account of the artistic tendencies of the day, but without bringing out the significance of Ingres for the present generation. To exalt him at the expense of Delacroix, who is described as "utterly out of touch with the Spirit of the Time," is surely to misrepresent both. Perhaps if more stress had been laid on Ingres' limitations, on his false classicism, on all that, according to Whistler, was "not at all Greek, as people want to call it, but French, and viciously French" about his work, then his real qualities, his solid grasp of form which is Greek, his sense of beauty and rhythm in line, might have stood out more clearly. Ingres is by no means purely and simply a Neo-Classical painter. He was early associated with the group known as "Penseurs," and throughout his life he derived much inspiration from earlier Italian art, as well as from Raphael. His love of arabesque, which he never fails to achieve, in spite of his modelling and his love of detail, in the pattern of a shawl or the intricacy of a piece of jewellery, are mediæval rather than classical, and this combination of monumental breadth, with exquisite minuteness, constitutes part of the charm of his work. It is a joy to turn over the pages of this sumptuous book and pass from the richly toned paintings to the marvellously sensitive pencil drawings, for in these, at any rate, the false classicism is entirely absent. The book on Sargent is a more important performance, in that it contains what claims to be an "exhaustive" catalogue of his works and will, therefore, doubtless remain the standard reference book on the artist, and will probably rank as the official biography, as the author enjoyed Sargent's own co-operation during his lifetime. Though taken very much from the American standpoint, the part dealing with his life is very readable and has the merit of introducing various opinions about Sargent. Whenever the author feels the necessity of criticising and is too tactful to do so himself, he skilfully introduces someone else's opinion and leaves it without comment, so that in the end a fairly just estimate of Sargent's position emerges. When he does offer his own views they are apt to be ambiguous as, for instance, "It appears not unlikely that he will eventually take rank in an intermediate position, below the first-rate men, such as Velasquez, Hals, Holbein, Titian and Rembrandt, and certainly rather higher up than the majority of the British Painters of the eighteenth century." Who are the majority, Reynolds and Gainsborough, or the rest? Sargent and Ingres certainly form a good contrast. The present generation, suffering from a surfeit of realism, turns with relief to the austere, but intensely imaginative beauty of Ingres' art. One day, perhaps, when abstractions have clouded men's eyes to the actual appearance of things, Sargent may have his day again.

English Mediæval Painted Glass, by J. D. Le Couteur. (S.P.C.K., 10s. 6d.)

THE history of painted glass still waits for full and comprehensive treatment, but we have not met with a book on the subject which within a small space gives so much well digested information as this volume, written by one whose delicate health denied him most forms of activity and published after his death. Here is clearly traced the development of the art in this country from the twelfth century, when windows were made exclusively of pot metal, to the time when the closing of the factories in Lorraine and the consequent free use of enamels on glass of inferior quality led to the rapid decline of the art. From Mr. Le Couteur's account it is easy to follow the successive stages and to appreciate the importance of such a far-reaching discovery as that of "silver stain," a means whereby white glass painted with a liquid containing silver could be made to vary from lemon to deepest orange. While the author's technical grasp of his subject is beyond question, his critical judgments are not of equal value. He emphasises the fifteenth century improvements in figure drawing, perspective and so forth, but says nothing of the grievous loss to painted glass considered as decoration, which resulted from the artists' tendency to aim at representation. The disappearance of the S curve in the figures, cited as an example of progress, was, in truth, the abandonment of an adorable Gothic convention, sanctified by the practice of all the great primitive painters. There is a very interesting chapter on "The History of Destruction," which relieves the Ironsides and their leaders of at least a part of the guilt generally assigned to them. They were certainly responsible for organised damage on a very large scale, but Mr. Le Couteur is able to show that their deplorable activities have been altogether eclipsed by the ignorance and carelessness of clergy, churchwardens and architects in modern times. In 1788 John Berry, glazier of Salisbury, wrote to Mr. Lloyd of Conduit Street, London: "Sir, This day I have sent you a Box full of old stained & painted glass as you desired me to do, which I hope will suit your Purposes, it is the best that I can get at Present. But I expect to Beate to Peceais [pieces] a great deal very sune, as it his of now use to me, and we do it for the lead. . . ." At that date Wyatt was restoring Salisbury Cathedral, and it was he who authorised the wanton destruction of the glass, both pictorial and grisaille. On a strict reckoning we think that all his performances in architecture were a poor set off against this crime. Happily, the Church's machinery for the protection of what remains to us in the way of painted glass is now fairly efficient, while the S.P.C.K. performs a valuable service to religion by the publication of a book of this kind. R. E.

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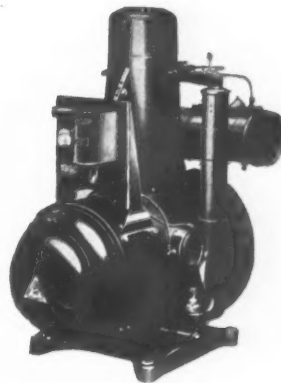
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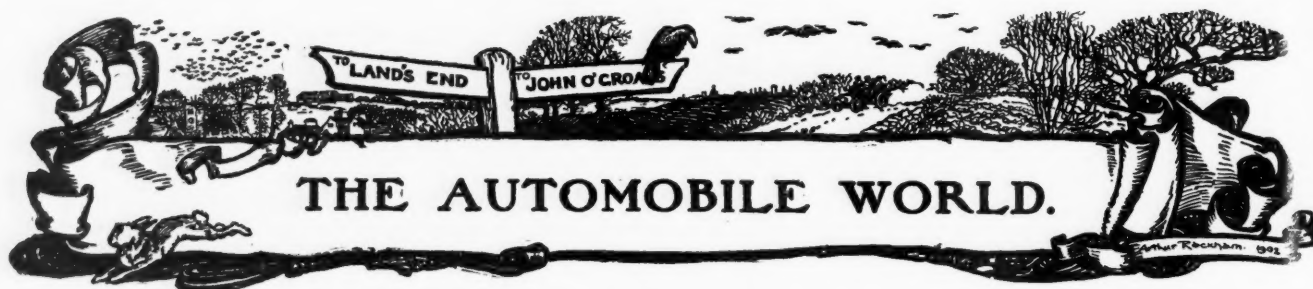
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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN CHASSIS SELECTION

ALTHOUGH this year's Show has been exceptionally successful in the amount of business done, the fact remains that the majority of private buyers prefer to delay placing their orders. They realise that the bustle and turmoil of Olympia do not make for that cool calculation and careful deliberation that should precede the serious business of signing what may be a very substantial cheque. It is in the peace and quiet of his fireside that the wise man definitely decides which lucky agent and manufacturer shall get his order, and the following notes may help him in coming to a decision and in weighing up pros and cons—chiefly pros—presented to his notice at the Show or in the showroom of an agent.

Every year the task of selecting a new car becomes both easier and more difficult. It is easier because the general level of motor cars is so much higher than it was and because there are so very few really bad vehicles on the market; it becomes more difficult because, owing to the general equality of various vehicles in a given price class, a would-be purchaser is put in a state of bewilderment.

To earn the reputation of being bad, the modern car need not be incapable of giving reasonable service, need not be hopelessly uncomfortable as a vehicle in which to ride, nor need it embody any glaring errors or weaknesses in design. A bad car is one that does not give the purchaser full value for his money, either in its general quality and in the equipment that it carries as standard, or in its road performance. Thus, one could not take a £1,000 car as a standard and then describe a £200 car as bad because it did not compare favourably with the first. So far as I know, there is only one hopelessly "dud" car on the modern market, and because the price factor must be taken into consideration in the judgment of a car it would not be safe to describe any of the low-priced Americans, for instance, as bad. They may not give the same performance as other cars costing the same money, they possibly lack one or two refinements in equipment, and they may not be quite so comfortable, but they are big cars,

and the man who insists on having a lot of motor car for his limited outlay cannot expect to get a lot of other things as well.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CAR.

The first decision to be taken before any useful comparisons can be made among different cars is: what is the car to be used for? It is usual, in fact, it is almost invariable, for the buyer of his first car to declare that he lays practically no stress upon road performance. He does not want speed, he neither knows nor cares what is meant by high efficiency, and if he thinks he would like to have four-wheel braking the chances are ten to one that it is only because most other people have got it on their cars. A very short period of using his car on the road convinces him that these perfectly honest declarations and protestations were all wrong. He wants something just a little bit faster, not because he wants to drive fast all the time, but because he now realises that a car with a greater speed capacity has a certain liveliness on the road which is very delightful and which cannot be given by a sluggish engine. Whereas before taking the plunge he declared he did not care whether a crank-shaft had two bearings or twenty, he did not know what bearings were anyhow and so it did not matter to him, after a run in a friend's car with its three or five bearing crank-shaft he realises that there is a distinct difference as compared with the two-bearing shaft of his own engine, and that the extra bearings were worth having, not because a technician or an engineer could prove that they were better in theory and practice, but because the driver actually feels the difference. A sweet engine is a thing worth paying for, and sweet engines, except in very small sizes, cannot be obtained with two-bearing crank-shafts.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DETAIL.

I mention this point merely as an example of so many other details which, apparently insignificant, really have quite a marked bearing on the actual performance of the car and deserve a close and practical consideration by the potential purchaser. I have, however, no present intention of surveying a chassis from stem to stern and describing every point that needs this discriminating examination. Such a task is a matter of practical politics on the road or in the showroom, with a capable guide to indicate all the pros and cons that need to be considered. We are now concerned only with generalities. I would, therefore, first suggest that it is a mistake for the buyer of any car to make up his mind that road performance in the narrow sense of speed, flexibility and hill-climbing capacity is a thing that concerns him very little and that, so long as the car he is examining offers him all the seating accommodation he requires, it is bound to suit him. Although, in the various price classes, modern cars are much more equal than they were, there are considerable differences in these little points of performance which could only be adjudged from an examination of a chassis when fair knowledge and considerable experience are available. Those who can bring to bear this knowledge and experience do not need my guidance. For others

these capabilities cannot be conferred through the medium of the printed word.

THE CLAIMS OF THE SALESMAN.

In the old days it used to be the regular custom for the salesman to declare that the vehicle he was selling was capable of whatever speed the buyer actually said he wanted or appeared likely to want. The sporting young gentleman, glancing at a rakish-looking two-seater body on a certain 10 h.p. chassis, was assured that the car was good for a certain 70 m.p.h. The steady, middle-aged gentleman with materfamilias, glancing at a stodgy-looking four-seater on a similar chassis, was definitely assured that under no circumstances could the car be forced to exceed 30 m.p.h. As often as not the two purchasers would succumb to the blandishment, and before very long the manufacturer was receiving decidedly unpleasant communications from them. To-day this very elementary subterfuge is seldom practised, for the very simple reason that still more seldom does it "go down." In my experience the average salesman of the modern car, whether on a show stand or under more favourable circumstances, is a fairly honest fellow. He has learned that honesty is the best policy, and that extravagant claims that cannot be substantiated are not to be made with impunity.

To the buyer, therefore, I say, insist on having a road speed at least five or, better still, ten miles an hour more than you think you are likely ever to use. Even if you never do want to use it, the capacity for it is there, not only in the engine but in the whole chassis, and the car will be a much more pleasant vehicle for you to drive than one that can only just attain your stipulated figures.

THE ERROR OF OVERLOADING.

Although both engines and chassis have been improved enormously, it does not pay to overlook that the error of overloading is still perpetrated by some quite experienced and well reputed manufacturers. It is true that the four-five-seater saloon body on a 10 h.p. chassis has a performance capacity which, only three years or so ago, was quite undreamed of.



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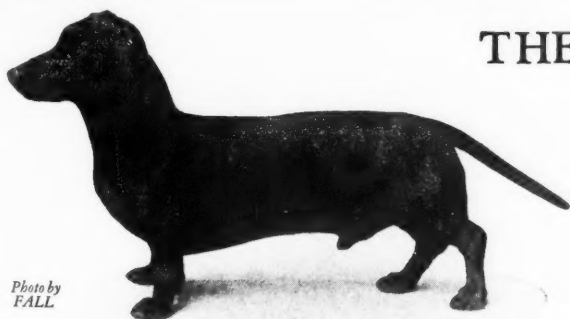
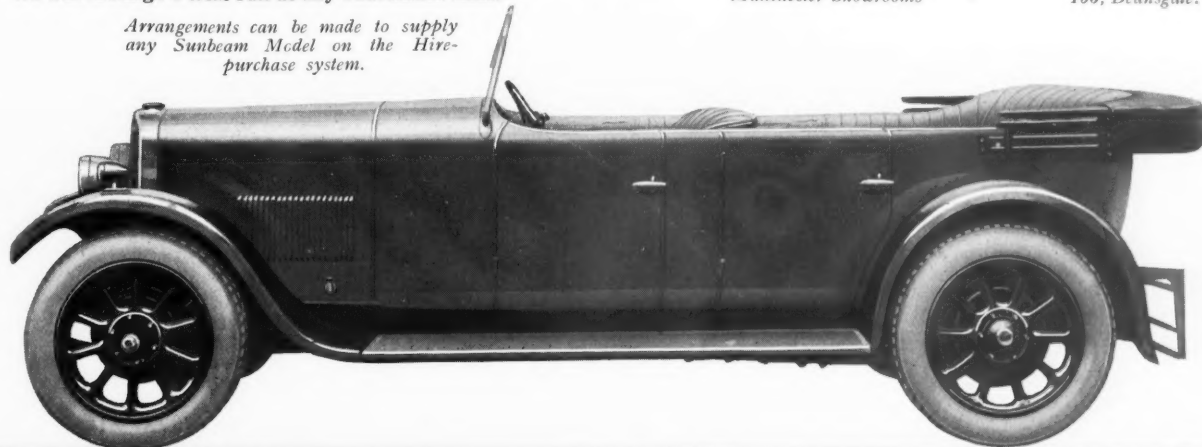


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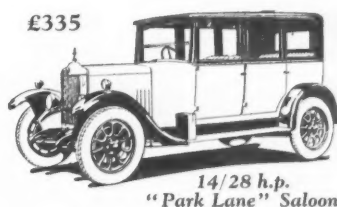
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It is also true that this performance capacity is often utilised to the full by the private owner of the car, the chassis is unduly stressed and will soon begin to show signs of distress, whereas had the car been an open four-seater under the same conditions of use, not a word of protest would have been heard from any one of the vital working parts.

"TERRITORY" AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHOICE.

Whether an entirely different type of car is required by a purchaser living in a hilly district from one living in, say, the Fens, is, I think, at least open to question. Once upon a time there was only one possible answer, a most emphatic affirmative. To-day there is, I think, very little in it except that a four-speed gear-box is certainly a very material asset to the man whose regular driving involves much hill climbing; but a four-speed gear-box is an asset at any time over the three, and so there you are. Similarly with regard to the engine. There is a popular fallacy that the six-cylinder engine is more powerful than the four and the four more powerful than the two. Actually the very opposite is the case, for, with a given power rating—or perhaps, to be more accurate, one should say with a given cubic capacity—and, of course, a constant design, the fewer cylinders an engine has the more actual power will it give, owing to the smaller losses by internal friction. In practice this, as a matter of fact, cuts very little ice; but I would like to save anyone from perpetrating the error of favouring the six-cylinder engine because he wishes to use the car in a hilly district.

The number of engine cylinders may be resolved in practical effect into a question of mere refinement in car running. Extra cylinders are worth paying for, but they have nothing whatever to do with the capacity of the car in such matters as speed and hill-climbing. On the other hand, in matters like acceleration, flexibility and pleasurable handling they are the essence of the business.

And just a word on this six-cylinder question, which, perhaps, is hardly a question in a general way, as this was the six-cylinder Show, but which should certainly be a question to the man who wants or needs to buy economically. A good four-cylinder car is a better investment than an inferior six, any day. Some of our good four-cylinder engines are, as a matter of fact, actually sweeter and smoother in their running than some of the low-priced sixes, while, as already indicated, for a given capacity or power rating, they are likely to be actually more powerful. The moderately priced six-cylinder car is a comparatively new thing which has yet to prove itself. The moderately priced four capable of giving every satisfaction to its owner is old-established and definitely proven. No one wants to crab the new six, which almost certainly is the car of the future; but the buyer out for permanent satisfaction rather than novelty may be well advised to consider these aspects and considerations before he signs an order form.

SOME PERSONAL STANDARDS.

For myself, the points on which I lay most stress in judging a car chassis are, in order of importance, accessibility, robustness, number of speeds given by the gear-box, size of certain vital components such as stub axles and brake drums, and system of suspension. There is rather a tendency at the present time for designers of all nationalities to follow the Italian school of neatness at all cost. Neatness is an excellent ideal, but, unfortunately, it can be very easily carried too far at the expense of accessibility, which is a far more important point to the owner-driver. Sparking plugs deeply recessed in the cylinder block, a carburettor mounted so that it is barely an inch above the crank-case, a magneto with its contact

breaker carefully hidden by the steering gear-box, a dynamo almost out of sight, and the water pump of which the gland nuts can only be touched by a very special spanner, may help to make an engine look clean on the show stand, but will not help the owner-driver making his periodical tour on inspection and cleaning up. Grease-gun nipples in places that can only be got at after much contortion on the part of the operator are grease-gun nipples that will be neglected and wear of the parts they are supposed to supply with lubricant will be accelerated. There is no excuse for these stupid errors, any one of which may, perhaps, be pardonable, especially if generously balanced by some other asset, but which, in quantity and as a characteristic of the chassis, are sufficient to damn anything.

LIGHTNESS AND STRENGTH.

Robustness and size of certain components may, perhaps, be taken together. Any car that is not expensive and yet is very lightly built needs to be regarded with a certain amount of suspicion. Lightness without loss of strength is an expensive thing, and among moderately priced cars the chassis that has an obvious robustness all over it, with its vital members and its working parts built to an obviously generous margin of safety, should be given preference over one in which every detail seems to have been cut down to the finest possible limit. It is true that when designers were working to the high-efficiency ideal one of their general methods was to cut down weight, and, scientifically conducted, no method could be more commendable. But there is nothing contradictory in these two ideas. We do not want undue weight, but we do want adequate strength.

It is not always possible to pry inside an engine gear-box and back axle at a motor show, although some firms who have nothing to fear from the public examination of the vitals of their chassis do make a habit of displaying things like crank-shafts, gear pinions and so on, as samples of how the whole car is built; but there are certain things which anyone may inspect for himself on a stripped chassis which may be seen on the majority of stands in the Show. One otherwise very fine British car, for instance, has ridiculously small brake drums. This does not mean that the brakes will lack power—as a matter of fact, the brakes of this particular car are extremely powerful—but it does mean that they will need frequent adjustment and, in spite of all precautions, will almost surely have a very short life before they need re-lining. Brake drums, to ensure satisfactory life of linings and satisfactory braking of the car under all conditions, need not be cumbersome, as they are on one or two Continental cars, and the decision of what constitutes the happy mean between undue compression and unjustifiable cumbersomeness is purely a matter of experience.

A brake drum should be judged not merely by its diameter but by its width, and as a very rough rule it may be said that the diameter of the drum should be not less than half that of the wheel without the tyre, while the width of the drum should be not less than a sixth of its diameter. This, of course, is only a general rule and must not be taken as anything more; but it does serve as some sort of guidance. Whether the brake drums should be ribbed or not is largely a matter of opinion. Ribbing is certainly an improvement, it gives strength and it assists cooling; but there are many cars with really excellent braking on which the drum flanges are perfectly smooth.

To crab a car definitely because it has a small steering wheel may seem absurd, but I know nothing more tiring than to have to hold and control a car by a small steering wheel on a long run. It is a point quite worth serious attention on any particularly fancied car but, it

may be added, it is not an absolutely vital point, because steering wheels are not very expensive things, and a firm word to the salesman will most probably bring a larger wheel for an extra cost of not more than a few shillings. Under-sized tyres, once an all but universal failing, are now pleasantly rare. From memory I can think of only three cars of which the standard tyre size might well be larger than it is; but judgment on this point must not overlook the fact that some cars retain high-pressure tyres (these are mostly cars of high performance) and that such tyres naturally look small by comparison with the balloon tyres that are seen all round.

THE NUMBER OF GEAR RATIOS.

The number of gears in the gear-box is, in my opinion, a really vital consideration. While it may be conceded that the coming of the six-cylinder engine has weakened the case against the three-speed box and while very many manufacturers will seize on this argument as an excuse for offering only three speeds on their quite expensive cars, the fact remains that, other things being equal, the four-speed car can be 20 per cent. faster in an ordinary cross-country or through-traffic run than one with only three speeds. It is true that the bottom ratio in a four-speed box is very seldom used, and on some cars now is purely an emergency ratio which is, perhaps, never used from one year's end to another. But this is not the point. The point is that when four speeds are provided, the top is slightly higher than it would be in a three-speed box in a similar car, and the third ratio is very much closer to the top than a second gear in a three-speed box could possibly be. The result is that under favourable conditions the four-speed car is capable of a slightly higher maximum speed, and when it is necessary to change down from top it may be as much as twice as fast on its third as a similar car would be on second where only three ratios are available. Further, in this connection, the second ratio of a three-speed box is higher than the first of the three, and as the four-speed car can climb any ordinary hill on second, it is inherently a faster hill climber. But gear-boxes are expensive things, and when initial outlay is a serious consideration this extra ratio may, perhaps, be foregone. We will let it go at the dictum that a four-speed gear-box is always worth its extra cost.

SUSPENSION.

Finally, the springing of the car. There are on the market some cars with quarter-elliptic springs all round and four-wheel brakes. Unless the front springs are specially reinforced and have some form of radius rods, such cars are potential death-traps. In spite of what may be said by interested parties, a quarter-elliptic front spring is not the spring to take front-wheel brake stresses, as very little consideration of these stresses and of their flexing effect on the spring is sufficient to show. As back springs the quarter-elliptic are quite satisfactory, although, when shock absorbers are not fitted, they are rather susceptible to the weakness of rolling, which can be disconcerting but which is seldom critical. The most popular springing to-day is by semi-elliptics all round, the rear springs being slung under instead of over the axle. The method has not become widely popular without good reason, and while it is rare to find a car with semi-elliptic springs of exceptional merit in its suspension, as an average semi-elliptic springs all round may be accepted as entirely satisfactory. Cantilever rear springs are popular on expensive cars and often give most extraordinarily efficient results, as, for instance, in the classical example of the Lanchester, which pioneered the system. But a cantilever spring improperly made or fitted can be a very unpleasant customer; whereas the

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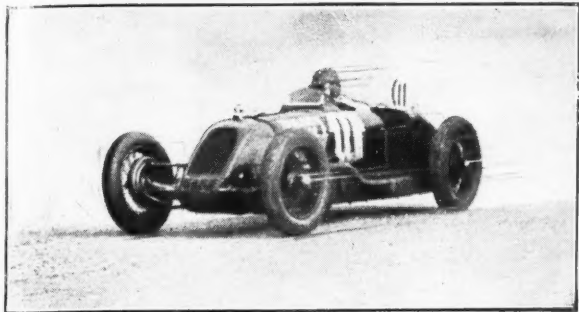


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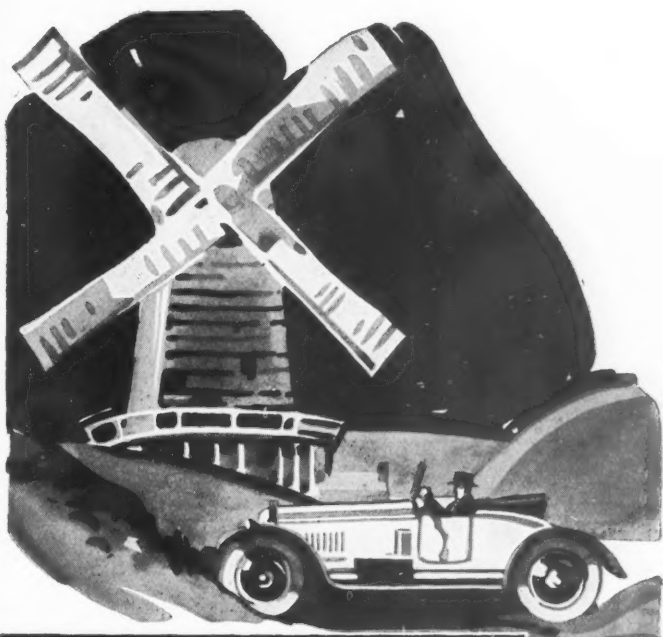
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THE SHOW IN RETROSPECT.

ANOTHER Motor Show has come and gone and again we sit down to think over coolly those things which the bustle of Olympia almost prevents us from considering at all. Like every post-war show this year's event has earned for itself the title of best of the whole series and like its predecessors it has been subjected to the usual questionnaire, chiefly turning on "Is it worth while?" It is a very significant thing that this question is most frequently asked and least definitely answered by some of the firms who have done the best business in the Show. It is not, therefore, a sour grapes type of comment and certainly in no way represents a move on the part of makers of the less popular kinds of car to prevent their more successful competitors from gaining the public eye.

Of the many interesting aspects of this year's Show, the most important and in many ways the most surprising is the amount of genuine business done. Every single exhibitor with whom I had the opportunity of discussing things quite frankly expressed himself as more than satisfied with the amount of business he had done and further as astounded at his own success. The stories that found their way into some of the daily newspapers of how one firm of agents alone had placed orders for cars representing a value of nearly half the total capital value of the whole British motor industry were—well they were stories. But if there was a dissatisfied exhibitor I failed to find him, and if there was one who had not taken far more orders than he ever dreamed of taking, he kept out of my way.

The attendance records are common knowledge. Last year's figures were

exceeded by about a third and on almost every afternoon some old stager would be heard to remark that he remembered nothing like the crush since the first two post-war exhibitions. And there was, of course, this great difference between this year's and the 1919 and 1920 Shows; both visitors and exhibitors were serious.

And yet the question is asked: Is the Show worth while? And in spite of all these things no one with any knowledge of the inner working of things will venture to give a categorical answer. Those who urge that the Show is a nuisance and waste of time, argue that the great bulk of the business done is in the form of agents' orders to manufacturers and that these, like the comparatively few private orders, would be given just as surely Show or no Show. It is not probable that serious motor agents are swayed unduly by newspaper stories that they know to be unreliable into placing bigger orders than they think will satisfy their requirements for the coming year, and it is incomprehensible that any agent would base his judgment of car on which his business might have to depend on an examination on a show stand. Invariably he has subjected the car to a real road test and has investigated fully the resources of the manufacturer before he takes the plunge and he can do neither of these things at Olympia.

Similarly, it is very difficult to imagine the private buyer who, having nothing more than a vague idea that he might like a car, goes into Olympia and comes out with a receipt in his pocket for some vehicle of which he had never previously heard and about which he knew nothing. Far more likely that the few private buyers who do place their orders on the show stands have decided what they are going to buy and why long before they attempt to qualify as international rugger forwards in the crowded aisles.

In spite of all these apparently telling arguments on the con side, I still think that the pro-showites will carry the day.

If not a single car were sold for home consumption in Olympia, all the trouble—all the expense and all the discomfort might still be justified. Olympia, as the world's international motor show, brings together buyers and instructed critics from all parts and they bring with them cheque books and outspokenness that otherwise might be wasted in their own desert airs.

A LONGER SHOW?

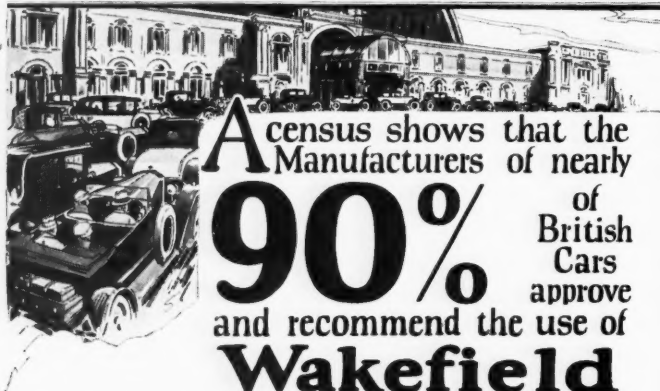
It is significant that with this hesitation on the part of organisers and exhibitors as to whether the Show is really worth while, there is a very distinct feeling among all others interested that the Show ought to be open for considerably more than its present eight days.

To this request for an extension of the Show the organisers will truly retort that the Show is primarily a business affair, is not held as an amusement, and that for the reasons given above it is unlikely that an extension in time will increase its business value, while it would certainly increase its cost to the exhibitors. As so many of these already doubt whether the game is worth the candle, any extension of time seems highly problematical, but the question is at least deserving of serious consideration. W. H. J.

CHEAPER MOTOR SPIRIT.

WHAT has come so be an annual winter reduction in the price of motor spirit has just taken place, and though the reduction is not much—1½d. per gallon—this year it contains an element of novelty. Fuel sold from pumps is to be ½d. per gallon cheaper than that sold in tins. When first suggested some months ago, this proposal was met by a storm of opposition by retailers on the ground that their profits on fuel were already too small, but the difference then suggested between can and pump prices was much more than that now offered.

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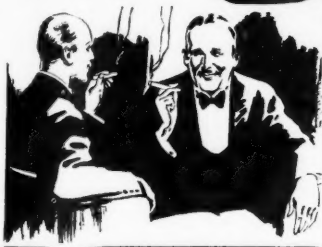
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Major E. C. Barnes writes of the Standard:

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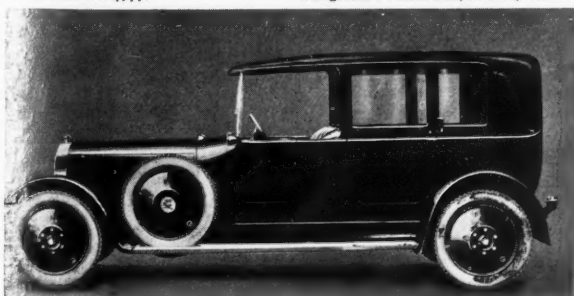
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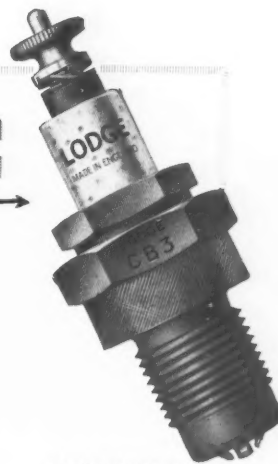
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THE NEW WAVE-LENGTHS

THE problem of interference between the various European stations has been tackled in a most ingenious way by the International Broadcasting Bureau at Geneva in co-operation with the responsible authorities in all European countries. Taking into consideration the numbers of the existing stations and of those projected for the near future, it was found that there were far too many of them for each to have a wave-length of its own. It was, therefore, decided to allot to each country in proportion to the size of its population, a number of exclusive wave-lengths, intended to be used by main stations. Relay stations and others of small power have been arranged in groups, which are to work upon common wave-lengths. The members of each group have been carefully selected so that they are distant enough from one another not to cause mutual interference. In this way it has been possible to fit in the two hundred odd European stations, assigning to them wave-lengths so far apart that there should be no heterodyne interference, provided that all stations adhere rigidly to the wave-lengths allotted to them.

The principle of the scheme is this. A broadcast transmission actually takes place not upon a single sharply defined wave-length, but upon a narrow belt. This is due to the fact that the carrier wave is modulated by the action of the microphone, the pitches due to vocal and instrumental sounds forming what are known as "sidebands" on either side of the carrier wave. To prevent heterodyning between the transmission of each station and those on either side of it, there must be a separation of 10,000 cycles a second. Given the wave-length of a transmission, the frequency can be found by dividing it into 300,000,000. In the new system there is exactly the same frequency gap, 10 kilocycles, between each station, or group of stations and those on either side.

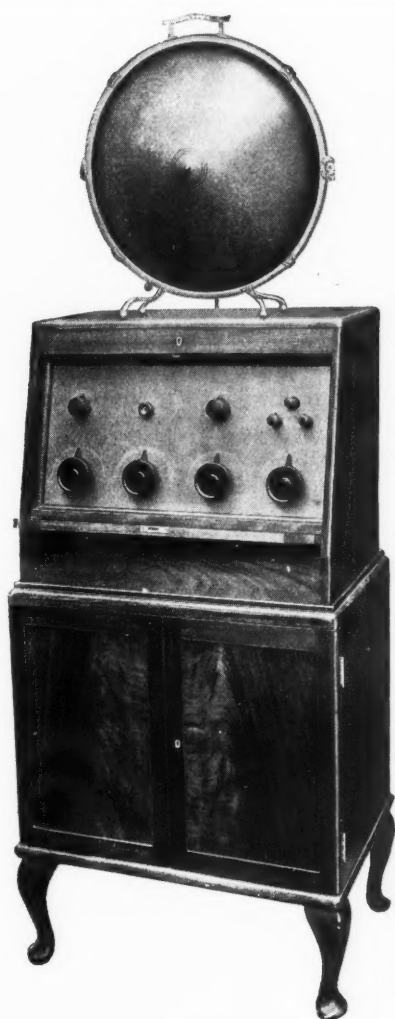
Daventry is unaffected by the re-arrangement, since the high wave-lengths do not come under the scheme. The number of exclusive wave-lengths allotted to this country is one short of that required to give each main station a wave-length of its own; hence Birmingham and Aberdeen are, for the present, to work on the same wave-length, though it is more than likely that a change will eventually be made here. All the other main stations have wave-lengths of their own, between 300 and 500 metres, and no difficulty should be experienced in tuning any of them in on the average broadcast receiver, since most of these are made to cover this range. Of the relays, all, except Leeds and Bradford, are assigned the same common wave-length. The last two stations mentioned fall into other groups; but every British relay will have a wave-length under 300 metres.

PROBLEMS OF TUNING DOWN.

A little difficulty may possibly be found by some owners of valve sets in tuning down to the relays. This can be overcome in several simple ways. Where plug-in coils are used, all that is necessary is to provide others of smaller size. Many sets, however, use built-in coils which are not interchangeable. It may be found that the aerial circuit is the only one which cannot be brought low enough to receive the relays; in this case all that need be done is to connect a fixed condenser with a capacity of .0001 or .0002 mfd. outside the set between the lead-in and the aerial terminal. Should the minimum wave-length of other circuits be too large, the best method is to have a few turns removed from the coils by a competent electrician; it should, however, be remembered that if this is done the maximum wave-length of the set will also be reduced so that it may be impossible to reach stations at the upper end of the band. The relays are, as a matter of fact, not very much used by owners of valve sets, and since, under the new scheme, it should be possible to receive a large number of stations without interference, it may be as well to leave the set unaltered, and not to bother about our home relays or foreign stations with wave-lengths below 300 metres.

Those who wish to be able to range far afield with ease will be well advised if they spend the small amount necessary to have their present variable condensers exchanged, if they are of either the "plain" or the "square-law" types (the condensers of 90 per cent. of existing broadcast receivers are of one of these patterns), for those of "straight-line-frequency" design. The "plain" condenser gives a more or less regular increase in capacity, as its knob is rotated; with it stations on their new wave-lengths will be very crowded together at the lower end of the scale and widely separated at the upper end. With the square-law condenser the separations are a little more even, though there will still be crowding at the lower end and just the opposite condition at the other. The straight-line-frequency condenser gives, as its name implies, a regular increase in the frequency to which the circuit is tuned as the dial is rotated. With a condenser of this kind, used in conjunction with a suitable coil, there should be practically the same spacing between all stations within the range of the receiving set from one end of the dial to the other. The cost of fitting straight-line-frequency condensers is not high, several quite excellent types being obtainable at a price that runs only into shillings. It is, however, advisable that one further improvement should be made, by fitting either variable condensers with geared spindles or slow-motion dials. These, again, are not at all expensive components, and their presence makes all the difference in the world when one is searching with a selective set.

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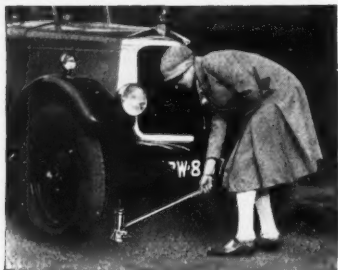
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MINOR PHEASANT DAYS

ON most estates there are certain coppices, small woods and belts of trees which the owners may consider "not worth bothering about" when the question of pheasant shooting is considered. And yet these small coverts can be made to provide quite interesting sport if the chosen guns are congenial and have a knowledge of woodcraft, and if the beating is done with forethought.

For these minor days only four guns should be collected, two of which will stand forward and the others act as beaters—guns, turn and turn about; and friends should be chosen who are unselfish enough to leave low birds for the benefit of a neighbour, if there is a prospect of such flopping pheasants rising and subsequently offering more interesting shots.

With regard to the actual beating of these coverts, it is important that the forward guns should be in place before the beaters actually start their progress, for cock pheasants will immediately indulge in pedestrian effort when their refuge is disturbed, and may run out at the far end of the wood.

If a field of roots adjoins the covert it will probably attract the pheasants, so it must be previously walked in towards the wood, to make the birds run in, and a stop left to prevent the return of the quarry; and under certain conditions (*i.e.*, when the particular adjoining coppice is the only attractive refuge in the vicinity), the pheasants, instead of being run in, can be put up in the roots and made to offer interesting shots on their passage; this is best done by the beaters and guns walking the roots away from the covert until half the field has been crossed, then the guns will remain while the beaters fall out to the side and, going to the end of the field, drive the remainder of the roots back towards the wood. Many of the birds will get up high and offer good shots as they come over the guns, and the low flyers can be left to be dealt with subsequently when they are driven out of the wood.

Before beating a coppice, "stops" must be placed in positions where hedgerows adjoin to prevent the pheasants running out unseen; these stops should not be noisy, but keep up a regular gentle tapping, with the object of turning back the running birds and not with the intention of scaring them.

The forward guns can stand well away from the wood, but if they are out of sight from the edge of the covert, the pheasants will not rise so well as they would do when the threat of the guns is apparent. The beaters guns should walk a little ahead of the line for the first part of the beat to prevent birds breaking out at the sides and to encourage them to run forward. When the beaters are within about sixty yards of the end of the covert, these guns should stop and stand close in to the side of the wood—the mistake is often made by these beaters guns going on and standing well out away from the coppice in a semi-circle with the forward guns when the beaters approach the end of the covert; but by standing back they will get far more interesting and difficult shots at birds curling round at the side of, and over, the line of beaters. The only exception to this recommendation is when there is an equally attractive covert beyond the forward guns, in which case nearly all the pheasants will be willing to fly straight out of the wood towards the refuge offered. When the end of the covert is too wide for the forward guns to command, the beaters should endeavour to run the birds to one particular corner where these guns should stand.

There are many likely "holding" places which can be investigated on these minor pheasant days, for time is no object and the whole procedure is informal.

Thus, chalk and gravel pits, osier beds and most marshy rough ground should be considered favourable "draws" and carefully investigated; where tree-cutting has been in progress the wood piles are almost certain refuges for skulking cocks, and should be carefully examined. Although, it may be, all the pheasants cannot be made to fly well and offer difficult shots on these "bye" days, compensation can often be found in the opportunities for interesting retriever work. As the beats are generally short, a dog can be put on the line of a runner before many minutes have elapsed, and the danger of disturbing fresh ground need not be considered; the necessity of following a strict time-table with an allotted number of beats is absent, so that all dead birds—however difficult to find—can be retrieved; and, in fact, a minor day of this sort is worth more in the education of a retriever than a dozen big covert days.

Furthermore, if the guns are naturalists, and it is more than probable that they are—for mere expert shots will not fancy this sort of day—there are opportunities and spare time for the observation of "items of interest" in the nature world, and many will take the advice of George Meredith:

Take up thy song from woods and fields
Whilst thou hast heart, and living yields Delight,
MIDDLE WALLOP.

THE NESTING OF THE VELVET SCOTER AND LONG-TAILED DUCKS IN BRITAIN.

WITH regard to the breeding of certain species of diving ducks in Great Britain, there is so much uncertainty, even in the most recent literature on the subject, that something definite and authentic is desired. Have the velvet scoter and long-tailed ducks ever nested in Britain? are cases in point. With regard to the velvet scoter (*Edemia fusca*), in the latest authority, "The Practical Handbook of British Birds" (Witherby and others), we read, "Said to have nested, Scotland, but no proof." In the late Sir Vaneau Crewe's collection there was a clutch of two taken by Mr. J. Whitaker in Orkney in June, 1914. Mr. Whitaker very kindly gives me the following particulars, although not permitted to divulge the exact locality: "I took the velvet scoters myself. It was where they had nested more than once and the ducks were there. They had laid under a clump of rushes early in spring and snow had flattened rushes in nest, and they left it and nested hard by, but, of course, I was satisfied with the two eggs." (What a splendid example to oologists in general and many in particular.) This, therefore, is proof positive that the velvet scoter has actually nested in Great Britain and not once only.

With regard to the long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis* = *Harelda glacialis*), the same authority states: "Eggs apparently of this species taken several times in Shetland; breeding reported and eggs taken summer of 1911 Orkneys (O. V. Aplin), and some evidence of previous nesting Orkney." With regard to this clutch of 1911, there was a lot of controversy, in which I took part, and the general verdict was, I believe, not proven. In the same collection as above, dispersed at Stevens's, was part of a clutch of long-tailed duck catalogued as "Taken in North Ronaldshay, 1912, by Gunn, given by J. Whitaker, 1914." Mr. Whitaker has the other part of the clutch in his collection.

Here, then, we have two authentic records which I cannot find mentioned with certainty in any published book. Of a clutch of scap (Nyroca marila) c/11 and nest described as taken in Fifeshire, June 6th, 1880, in the same collection, I cannot obtain any further data. In "The Practical Handbook" several records of its having nested in the Outer Hebrides are given, and once in Sutherland in 1899. "Also recorded breeding Orkneys (B. O. Ulest 1915)." The latter is, I feel sure, correct, as I knew the man who took the clutch and also the small island where they nested more than once. If the Fife clutch is genuine, which I am unable to verify, then it is only the second record for the mainland of Scotland.

H. W. ROBINSON.

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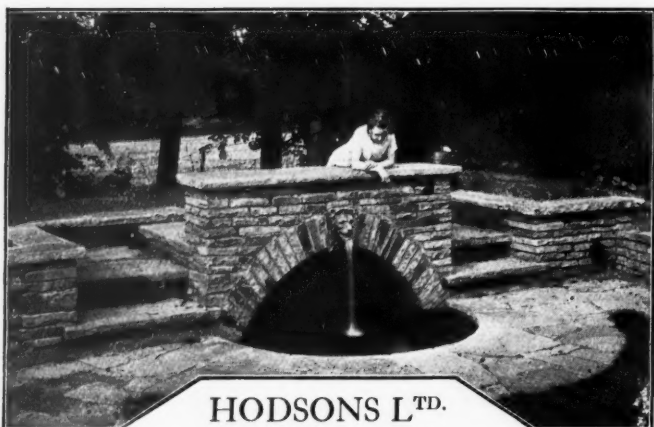


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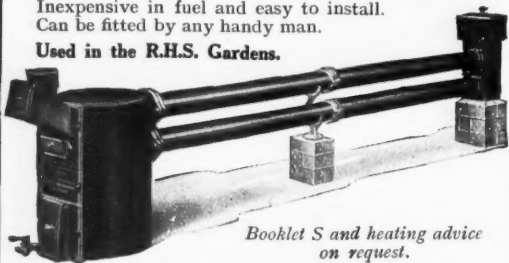
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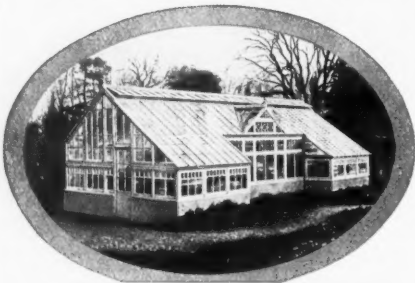
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SOME BUDDLEIAS FOR THE GARDEN

THE buddleia in some form or another is a universally popular shrub. *B. variabilis* and its varieties are seen in all gardens large and small; in fact, even with the introduction of other species, the varieties of *B. variabilis* remain the best buddleias for ordinary garden work. The type form is far surpassed by some of its varieties, and, no doubt, will be entirely superseded by them in time for the type is not a really robust grower and its panicles of flowers are small and insignificant in comparison to the magnificent flowering spikes of the newer varieties. Among the best of them are var. *magnifica*, a robust grower, with enormous spikes of deep violet-purple flowers; *Veitchiana*, as free-flowering and robust as the former but with flowers of a slightly paler shade; *serotina*, a later-flowering variety but similar to *Veitchiana* in colour and size; and *Mauve Queen*, most aptly named, for it is paler even than *Veitchiana* and is a real mauve.

It must be remembered that all these varieties of *B. variabilis* are robust growers, for in many gardens they are planted in the shrub border without allowance of sufficient room for expansion. Space is an absolute necessity if they are to be seen to the best advantage. Owing to this fact, that they are large shrubs, many experienced gardeners nowadays do not plant them in the middle of a shrub border, where space is often valuable. Rather, are they used at the ends where their graceful arching branches are not in the way and do not overshadow, and so stunt, the growth of less vigorous shrubs. They are particularly valuable in a corner between two walls, which force the growth to the front. There is nothing so fine as a good buddleia in a corner which is entirely filled with flowering branches. It must be remembered that although forms of *B. variabilis* will grow in any soil and in any position as long as it is not too dry or too shaded, yet the soil must be fairly deep, as they are immense rooters, and that they must be severely cut back every spring, otherwise the show of bloom will be meagre.

Two other buddleias are exceedingly valuable plants for every garden. One is *B. alternifolia*, an introduction of the late Reginald Farrer from Kansu. This is entirely different from most of the species, as its leaves are tiny. Yet it is one of the most graceful and free flowering of them all. The clusters of lilac flowers that are produced in June appear up and down the stems and not in spikes like in *B. variabilis*. This brings us to another point, that *B. alternifolia* is the only species whose flowers are produced on the old wood, which means that it cannot be cut back in the spring. Although graceful and with slenderer branches than the rest of the genus, yet it is also a robust grower and requires ample room, so much so that it is best grown as a specimen plant. In favourable positions it will reach a height of 12ft. and a diameter of 14ft. The second species is *Buddleia Fallowiana*, which should be far more often planted, for it is one of the most lovely shrubs that exists. It is a neat grower with smallish leaves and pure white flowers. The charm of it lies not only in the white flowers but also in the young shoots, which come out clothed in a soft white down which persists in some degree the whole time of leafage, so that the plant always has a touch of soft silver about it. It is really one of the most elegant of all shrubs.

There is a large group of fine buddleias that are either so tender, or are verging on it, that they are practically useless outside the south-west and extreme west of the country. Among them are *BB. auriculata*, with charming fragrant white flowers; *Colvillei*, with racemes of rose-coloured flowers, very lovely, but not too free flowering; and *madagascariensis*, with yellow flowers. Still another is *B. Farreri*, also so covered with white fur as to be called the flannel buddleia. This is so pretty in flower and out that it is worth growing as a pot plant inside. There is one that is creeping into commerce called *B. Forrestii*. Although fine in the wilds it is not making a good garden plant. It is a rampant grower, and such flowers that it produces are small and of poor colour, as well as being few in number. It should be avoided.

The sudden frost that came after a comparatively warm autumn has upset many planting time-tables. This is a fact that appears to worry many gardeners, who imagine that early planting is essential for the ultimate success of the plants. As a matter of fact, weather conditions are much more important than the question of early or late planting. It is hopeless attempting to plant when the ground is either too hard from frost or too sodden after heavy rain. In the former case the ground is not only difficult to work, but also too cold for the root systems of most plants; in the latter the soil is inclined to cake in the process of planting and so is bad for the roots. The ideal time is during a period of open, dry weather, when the plants can settle into the soil without being upset too much by damp or cold. Whether this open weather comes now or a month or two hence is of little importance and gardeners need not be alarmed if planting is delayed. If plants arrive when the weather is unpropitious, they can be kept on the floor of a dry shed and covered with straw or loose earth, but the roots should not be allowed to get too dry.

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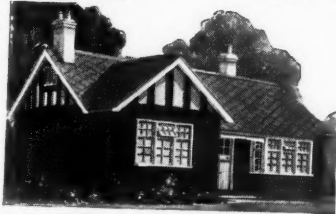
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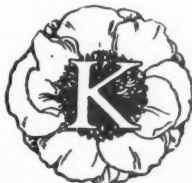
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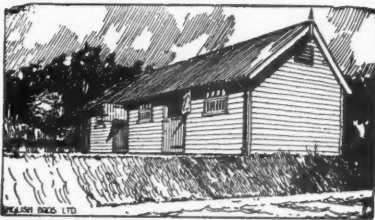


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WINTER WRAP COATS

An essential quality is to be proof against wind and wet, and this in no wise affects the introduction of colour.

THE particular phase of dress which is now finding expression in all its branches is at the moment particularly difficult to describe and explain, since it is so largely a matter of material and workmanship. Time and again one sees precisely the same line taken as a basis of construction, and yet endless variety is brought to bear through the medium of fabrics and clever decorative touches. A cursory casual glance may dispose one, perhaps, to feel that there is too much uniformity. But a close, careful inspection quickly dispels that illusion. In apparently the very simplest of frocks and coats there is revealed a wealth of workmanship and ingenious figure-forming line that no extraneous ornamentation is permitted to disturb. There is a sequence in and a *raison d'être* for everything.

Even the brooding naganian flower that appears with equal impartiality on dance dresses and the plainest of tweed coats has its place in the scheme of things. Like the right coloured stockings, this floral trophy has the power to make or mar an *ensemble*.

There is a delicacy, a finesse, pervading clothes to-day that has never before been evinced, especially in the right choice of small accessories. These exact a considerable amount of care and time and, incidentally, money. A general dissertation, this, ventured on to invite a better appreciation of the diversified styles offered in practical wrap coats.

STRAIGHT, BUT NOT NECESSARILY SLIM, LINE.

Fashion having swung back in favour of this silhouette, there has been much vexation of spirit with those who indulged last season in flares and godets, a type of cut that nothing in this world can transform satisfactorily. Attempts are being made, but they are invariably failures.

There is, truth to tell, no sort of resemblance between this season's models and those of last, the present decree being all for straightness, a feature that is maintained with equal firmness whether the model be "slinky" or free—and freedom in some instances is most desirable.

Particularly is it to be desired in wraps devised for really practical service, to wear over heavy winter dress, garments that can be stowed away in a motor car and worn at race meetings; in fact, on any occasion of a quasi-sporting character. These stand in a category alone, while in another we find the smarter expression that meets the exigencies of town as well as country. Lacking, perhaps, the requisite knowledge, many would not suspect the weather-proof quality of the modish gay-coloured, fantastic-patterned woollens that are to be seen figuring in these coats. Nor yet would they guess the weather and dust proof resistance of the improved smooth velours cloth, proofed West of England suitings and Cumberland tweeds. These are fabrics woven of pure wool which it has been reserved for the present season to exploit in colouring and designs never before attempted. Manufacturers have responded nobly to the demands of designers, who in their turn are leaving no stone unturned to render the warm wrap coat a possession of desirable *chic*.

SHOULDER CAPES AND WING EFFECTS.

To the double-breasted mannish models, that of late have become almost unpleasantly popular, distinctive value is now imparted by shoulder capes. These are usually set in at the side back seams and lead themselves to various shapes and forms, ranging from pointed wings caught to the cuff of the sleeves, to the square shape shown in one of our sketches. Others, again, have rounded edges. The warmth provided by such additions goes without saying, one of the most vulnerable parts of the person being the back of the arm. Extremely representative of the hour is the model in question, its admirable serviceableness being camouflaged in a delightful tweed, the background of which is string colour interwoven with shades of Indian red, the collar and cuffs of gazelle emphasising the ground colour in pleasant gradations.

One asks, and asks nearly always in vain, wherein exactly lies the impressiveness of fancy strappings. They impel instant attention and admiration as invaluable assets, and the tailoring fraternity alone seem to be able to give them the necessary impressiveness. Vaguely it is realised that it has something to do with expert handling and the heavy goosing iron, and there we must be content to leave it. Tailoring, like furriery, is a specialised art. There is no suggestion of mass production in the best efforts, which include those delicate sprat heads, bound or worked buttonholes and so forth, details that in a quiet, unobtrusive way go to the consummation of perfectly turned out tailored garments.

LININGS AN IMPORTANT FEATURE.

One of the outstanding triumphs of the season is the deftness with which fur linings are introduced into slim, shapely wrap coats. There is positively



The epitome of chic and originality is the above pictured cosy coat of reversible Cumberland tweed in tones of marron and Indian red, the leather belt emphasising the latter.



A smart overcoat suitable for town wear built of string-coloured red tweed, interwoven with a pattern in dull shades of red. It features the modish shoulder cape and has collar and cuffs of real gazelle.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

no visible outward sign of their existence. Naturally, thin, close-haired pelts are selected for the purpose, mostly, though not always, of the cheaper dyed variety and are matched up in better furs for collar and cuffs when the latter are included in the design.

Suède and suédette are likewise in requisition, both obtainable in any colour, as is also quilted silk, the last named an old-time revival that has been doing yeoman service in many directions, though in none more appropriate than as lining to cloaks and coats.

In a deep *bois de rose* shade it is introduced in the loose free type of coat shown in the lower sketch on this page. The exterior is of the new smooth-faced velour in a pinkish fawn, the shaped bands, outlining the fronts and slightly bell sleeves, of a paler shade. It is modelled on straight sacque lines and a buckle belt is brought from either side and used when required. But the poise is so perfect that, with or without the belt, the coat preserves the same even form and line.

IN REVERSIBLE MATERIALS.

For many years now reversible cloths have been with us and accounted of excellent service. Hitherto, however, they have been employed in more or less simple obvious manner. The main point claimed in their favour is that they dispensed with the need of a lining, the cloths being woven of a weight to dispense readily with this addition.

Coats and cloaks, both for men and women, have been built of these stuffs, neat strapped seams making for a finish inside and out. Now we have gone a step further in this connection, designers electing to use the plain and the figured sides in more daring fashion, and, as may be gathered from our first sketch, with signal success. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that this is only one of many original inspirations. It serves, however, to demonstrate the trend that has set in. But whenever a fresh and arresting break out in the realms of clothes occurs it behoves the student of the subject to look for the essentials and the cause—in this case found in the attraction for light indoor dresses, the little suits of stockinette for morning and oforgette and the like for afternoon.

To supplement these and render them wearable out of doors a really warm coat is a matter not only of necessity but health. Hence the value of such a model as is pictured, one that can safely be trusted to account the wearer well turned out anywhere.

The colour scheme and fabric are, respectively, *marron* and Cumberland tweed, the reverse side checked in dull shades of red. A wrap-over skirt of the latter is surmounted by a short jacket effect of the self shade with turned-back cuffs of the check and scarf of the two. A red leather belt slotted at the right-hand side adds a finishing touch of fine and arresting distinction, and with knee-length gaiters of fawn cloth to match as a shield to delicate silk stockings; this is an ideal outfit for dirty days.

ESSENTIALLY COUNTRY WEAR.

The woman who values a reputation for being well dressed never attempts town clothes in the country. She keeps a distinct wardrobe for both, observing for the latter strict practicability and harmony with the environment.

Her overcoats must be of proofed materials and of a type that will enable her to negotiate stiles and gates and walk with the guns. Towards this end there is supplied a model in proofed West of England suiting arranged with a yoked and inverted pleat back, the latter amenable to the most strenuous movements. To maintain the position of the straight fronts there is provided a buckled belt attached to the side back seams.



A model of practical service for the country. The colour suggested is maize with revers collar and cuffs in black, red and yellow.



In smooth-faced velours of a pinkish fawn tone, with a paler shade for the shaped bands, lined with a deep *bois de rose* quilted silk.

With a useful, non-committal touch of maize there is accorded an enlivening touch in revers, collar and cuffs of a shaded stripe in red, black and yellow. Built on sufficiently roomy lines, this wrap can be comfortably worn over a skirt and coat, for it is an overcoat not only in name but in fact. L. M. M.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK

MATRONS' MILLINERY.

It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I here draw attention to a range of hats expressly designed to meet the needs of older women. That this has been a long-felt want it is needless to remark, and probably it has never been more wanted than at the moment. The new millinery is decidedly eccentric and trying to all save the young.

In the Raymonde range, however, matrons will find their dearest dreams realised, and that without resorting to the dowdy and *démode*. As a matter of fact, these models are exceedingly *chic*, and by careful adaptation reflect all that is best approved, though in a guise that is suitable to faces and heads that are no longer young.

There are innumerable styles to choose from, the best features of the prevailing modes being retained and the wholly impossible eliminated. The result is hats of real distinction and that dignity highly prized by the well turned out gentlewoman who has passed her prime. It was, indeed, the realisation of the neglect with which she has been treated of late that inspired the Raymonde firm to produce millinery for the matron, and its immediate success only goes to prove how badly such a movement was called for. As every model is provided with a tab of identification, there is no possibility of a mistake being made, apart from the good and individual style one and all express.

THREE BROCHURES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

From my very old and esteemed friends, Jenners of Edinburgh, I am in receipt of three illustrated booklets. The first devoted to their far-famed sports knit wear, the second to corsets, and the third to autumn millinery.

Opening the first is to find, as ever, the same consistent sound value and excellent taste, together with that close attention to fashionable foibles in style and colours.

Essentials these revealed in the sleeveless cardigan, several approved types of collars on jumpers and skirts arranged with inverted pleats. A jumper suit that could be bought with the eyes shut is the "Lisbon," of wool stockinette. This has a collar, vest, cuffs and pockets of a contrasting colour and is forthcoming in such colours as tango red, kingfisher blue and petunia. Two supremely simple and covetable jumpers are the Katrina and the Lomond, both of spun silk, and in a long range of modish colours.

The second brochure as has been said, is exclusively devoted to the "Bien Joli" corsettes and belts, for which this firm are the sole agents in Edinburgh and the south-east of Scotland.

In a foreword it is explained how a woman asks to-day for a corset that is really no corset, and after a careful study of this present-day demand, Jenners have fixed, and in my opinion they could not have done better, on the "Bien Joli" range of models, as fulfilling this need.

Needless to say with north country acumen and caution, they did not arrive at this decision without thoroughly investigating the value of these productions. The models they offer, while keeping the figure graceful, put little or no restraint on the wearer. There are styles to suit all cases, and prices to meet all purses.

The experience and knowledge brought to bear by Jenners on this type of headgear is well known. While always of practical value, it yet contrives to express the trend of the moment without undue exaggeration.

Typical of the hour is the "Pearl," a pull-on felt with cleverly pleated crown and narrow brim turned up at the back and down in front. Delightful in cranberry, light rosewood, praline, etc., this in a full range of sizes is only 25s.

Equally impressive is the "Heather," of feather weight felt, the brim adjustable and the crown caught in folds down at one side by an elongated bow of ribbon. A becoming Spanish sailor shape, the "Iris" by name, appeals persuasively in such *nuances* as red, pink beige, parchment and especially in black.

FOR FANCY DRESS.

This is always a delight—and often a difficulty! The display by Messrs. Dickins and Jones, Limited (Regent Street, W.1), in connection with the Motor Show Ball, was replete with charming ideas exquisitely carried out. The woman who could not find her heart's desire materialised at this establishment must be hard to please.

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The Leading House for Sports
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SKI-ING Suit in best quality
gabardine, thoroughly snow
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Can also be had with breeches
instead of trousers. In attractive
shades of scarlet, orange, jade,
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Felt Beret, all colours - 2 gns.

We are also making soft pull-on
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Louis heel.

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NOTES OF THE MOMENT

AN IMPORTANT RE-OPENING.

ONE of the events of last week was the opening of the re-arranged and enlarged showrooms at Messrs. Waring and Gillow's, 180, Oxford Street, W.1. The enlargements have been rendered necessary by the vast increase in the firm's business during the last twenty years. The result is to offer the contents of forty departments to the customer with the greatest possible degree of comfort and under the most up-to-date of conditions and also to give a practical exposition of how beautifully a room can be appointed in these days when the wealth of the world is made available by firms of such importance and enterprise as Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Limited. In the central hall on the ground floor two rooms are shown decorated in the mid-Victorian style of about 1870 and the exhibition rooms on the other floors of the building afford in contrast an object lesson in how house furnishing has developed in the last fifty years. Carpets have always been a strong point with the firm and now that their carpet showrooms have been so splendidly re-created, they are certain to be of greater importance than ever. The Persian carpets displayed in a special room, and the oval carpets which hang under spot lights and are British and a speciality of the house, are both well worth a visit, and with those shown in the carpet mosque and the British carpets in the central carpet gallery form a unique collection. Of a truth they vary from inexpensive, hard-wearing carpet squares, for nursery or bedroom, to the finest examples of the Eastern carpet-maker's craft, valued at many thousands of pounds. The curtain department is another which offers a feast of beauty. The real lace curtains alone make the display of surpassing interest, and the artificial silk net curtains point the way to exquisite departures in lighting effects. The gold tinted artificial silk net curtains, for instance, fill the room in which they are hung with an exquisite warmth and colour. For cretonnes, printed linens and chintzes this has always been a happy hunting ground, but the immense range of colours and designs has now been so arranged as to emphasise the possibilities of selection by a system of classification. Convenient movable stands are placed before comfortable settees, and hand blocked printed linens and tissues, damasks, brocades and velvets are all shown at their loveliest, specimen windows being exhibited to show how, as curtains, various fabrics may be used to the fullest advantage. In the new department dealing with household linens, eiderdown quilts, etc., a particular feature is illuminated cases surmounting the fixtures. In these, goods are displayed under a clear light, and customers, from their seats, can see at a glance a wide range of choice. The furniture section is remarkably strong, and includes French furniture in the famous Gillow Galleries. In the departments devoted to wallpapers, pianos, heating and sanitation, electricity and fireplaces wonders have been achieved, and Messrs. Waring and Gillow are to be congratulated on having brought to an even higher excellence of convenience and wider scope an old-established business which was already regarded as among the foremost of its kind.

CHRISTMAS IN AN OASIS.

A most attractive sheaf of literature has reached us from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Limited, 22, Pall Mall, S.W.1,

describing a series of itineraries for tours through Algiers, Tunisia, Morocco and the Sahara Desert, and giving particulars and prices of the tours for the season 1926-27. Private tours in three, four and five-seater cars, collective tours in ten-seater cars and tours for travellers using their own cars are all dealt with in detail. At this time of the year it seems a very attractive prospect, this, of turning one's back on the fogs and cold winds of home and basking in the sunshine of North Africa. To spend one's Christmas in some such lovely spot as the oasis of Figuig, where the palm trees stand tree on tree in a great forest, circled round with jagged, rosy mountains and the whole flooded with the brightest sunshine, is a possibility even for those who are not by any means intrepid travellers nor dowered with endless time and money. In the old days, a certain risk attached to journeys across the waves of the desert, but the special three-axled, six-wheeled cars used by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique have opened up routes through the "sea of sand" and made the most interesting of the desert cities and the most lovely of the oases easily accessible. By travelling with the Compagnie's tickets all travel worries are done away with; guides, hotels, interpreters and splendid steamship accommodation are all at their clients' service.

AN APPEAL FOR CHILDREN.

A charity, the claims of which we put before our readers with a hearty endorsement, is the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Carnegie House, 117, Piccadilly, W.1. There are, surely, few sadder sights than to see a child suffering and not receiving the attention which modern developments of science can give. The report of the society announces that last year there were 10,663 new cases, an increase of over 870, compared with 1924. Current cases increased from 42,695 in 1924 to 48,090 in 1925; 7,475 children were sent away to convalescent homes as against 6,039 in 1924, and 2,014 children were provided with surgical instruments, boots, crutches and spinal carriages. £74,956 was raised by subscriptions, entertainments, etc., of which the parents contributed £14,648.

BRITISH EMPIRE BULBS.

Almost every reader of COUNTRY LIFE is a garden owner or interested in gardening, and the opportunity which has now been created to procure for the garden bulbs grown within the Empire will be a matter of interest to many. Messrs. Perry, of the Hardy Plant Farm, Enfield, Middlesex, are now importing Indian lily bulbs, which arrive during December and January, and New Zealand and Australian lilies, the bulbs of which arrive during April and May. It follows that the bulbs from the Antipodes will flower during September and October in the case of some species, and November and December in others, thereby extending the season of bloom, which, in the case of Japanese lilies, is generally June and July. The Indian-grown lilies are received in December and January, and in the case of *Lilium giganteum*, the bulbs to flower a year after planting are offered at 5s. and 7s. 6d. each. This lovely thing, 10ft. to 12ft. tall, with its great trumpet-shaped white flowers and its preference for pleasantly shaded borders, woodland and shrubberies will be a delight to every grower. The bulbs and plants cultivated and collected in South Africa introduce many charming species. There are many Canadian plants, too, on Messrs. Perry's list.

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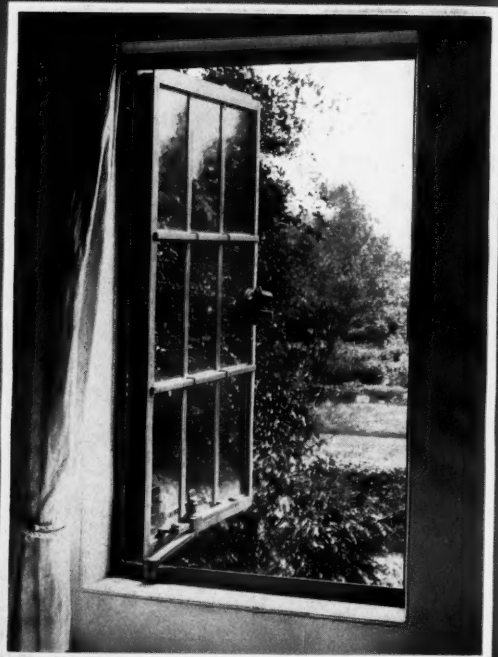
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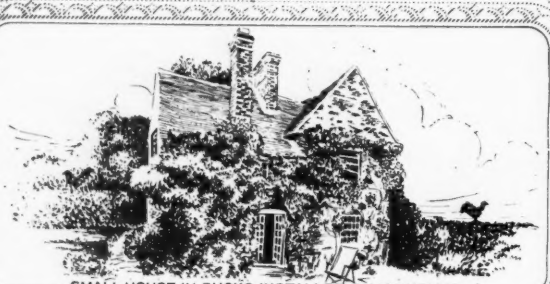
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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for these columns are accepted at the rate of 3d. per word prepaid (if box number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue. All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

General Announcements.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools: no solids; no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable. — **WILLIAM BEATTIE**, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

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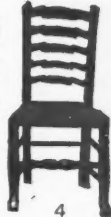
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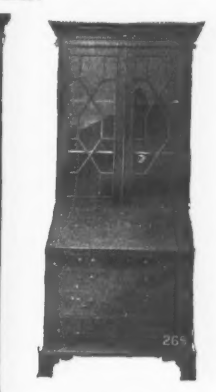


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The mountain mass can with difficulty be reached
And already, at the beginning of the narrow, winding ascent,
The exhausted wanderer of mild disposition pines for refreshment.
There is, however, neither house nor roof to be seen there
Round the whirlpool torrent, the noise of whose waters is full of secrets,
Laughs the elfin choir.
Here I lay aside my brush and close these 'five-sign' verses."*

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